

HOME NEWS

Advisory service takes lead in search for Heathrow peace

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

A meeting is planned for tomorrow between engineering union leaders, British Airways management, and five shop stewards who are leading an unofficial dispute that has disrupted the airline for two weeks.

The meeting is being prepared at the London office of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and is the result of an intervention by Mr James Morrison, chairman of the service.

A meeting of members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) planned for today has been cancelled. Mr Keith Harris, one of the five stewards, said last night that because there was nothing new to report.

Mr Reg Birch, the AUEW national officer, who has been leading the union's campaign to persuade the men to return to work, said last night that he had not been told that the meeting, which was called by the stewards, had been cancelled.

"But it fits the pattern," he said. "These people do not seem to know what they are doing."

Two peace plans drawn up after exhaustive talks between Mr Birch and the airline management have been rejected at separate meetings of AUEW members. Nearly all the union's 4,000 members employed by British Airways have stopped work in support of better negotiating rights and improved pay and conditions.

Members of the Transport and General Workers' Union are due to hold a meeting today in London to consider their role in the dispute.

Lord Shinwell 'forced out of office by miners'

By a Staff Reporter

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The newspaper industry, which was given a year to reach agreement on a charter, failed to do so and the Secretary of State is to draft one, taking in points which have been agreed.

The Institute's strongest opposition is to the part of the charter that lays down that union membership agreements shall recognize that a journalist may be disciplined by exclusion, expulsion or otherwise by his or her trade union because of a breach of the union's rules or code of conduct; but he or she shall not be so disciplined on a complaint relating to the substance of material he or she has researched or written for publication or refused to research or write for publication.

Mr R. F. Fox, the institute's general secretary, said that would not provide the safeguards sought by those who supported it. Any party to the charter, which was intended to be voluntary, would be at liberty to ignore clauses it found irksome.

In a BBC interview on Saturday, Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Press Council, said it was better for the press to have no restrictions or controls except those it imposed on itself, short of the law of libel and sedition.

However, much I may detest, much I may write," he said. "I would detest still more the idea that he could be prevented from writing at all."

Cardinal Conway

The condition of Cardinal Conway, Bishop of All Ireland, which on Friday was said to be causing serious concern, was unchanged yesterday. Cardinal Conway, aged 64, had been convalescing from a gall bladder operation.

Family planning: Expenditure on family planning services in England and Wales in 1976-77 and 1977-78 is estimated to be about £38m and £45m respectively.

Arms sales: The estimated total income from exports of arms by the United Kingdom in each year from 1963-64 to 1976-77 is as follows at the prices ruling at the time:

1963-64, £118m; 1964-65, £121m; 1965-66, £128m; 1966-67, £121m; 1967-68, £165m; 1968-69, £145m; 1969-70, £145m; 1970-71, £145m; 1971-72, £145m; 1972-73, £145m; 1973-74, £145m; 1974-75, £145m; 1975-76, £145m; 1976-77, £145m; 1977-78, £145m.

Defence, March 14

Coal production: Statistics on coal production in the United Kingdom and the other coal-producing countries, six postal surveys to

TUC urges electricians to end steel stoppage

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC steel industries committee yesterday added its weight to the pressure being exerted on 520 electricians to end an unofficial strike which has closed the Port Talbot steelworks in South Wales.

It took the unusual step of issuing a statement, in which it said the "crippling" dispute is increasing the threat to jobs at other plants. It appealed to the strikers to return to work and use union machinery to settle their grievances.

It added: "We are at present trying to save jobs at Ebbw Vale, Merthyr and West Central Scotland. A continuation of this strike will make prospects of success remote."

The appeal was made on the eve of a meeting of the strikers, who on Friday voted overwhelmingly to stay out in support of recognition and rewards for skills. Their union, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, has condemned their action.

The steel industries committee warned the men that steel was suffering from an unprecedented slump. Only 65 per cent of steel-making capacity in the EEC was being used, with 20,000 French steelworkers facing redundancy and similar difficulties in West Germany, Belgium and Italy.

The statement continued: "Hundreds of millions of pounds of public money nevertheless continue to be poured into the steel industry. The EEC was being used, with 20,000 French steelworkers facing redundancy and similar difficulties in West Germany, Belgium and Italy."

The problem seems to be an unwillingness of AUEW shop stewards to show any flexibility in agreeing upon proposed solutions with the airline management. The union's interests are just as real, so that negotiations with British Airways can begin.

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A visitor observing John Clinch's "Figure chalked around" at the Serpentine Gallery's summer show in London.

Belfast youth with air rifle killed by patrol

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast

An army patrol in Belfast shot and killed a youth carrying an air rifle in the Roman Catholic Ardoyne area yesterday.

The youth, aged 19, was seen carrying a weapon, and patrols were sent to arrest him. He was shot five times. The army said, by soldiers at close range, but he refused to stop and waving the weapon up towards a patrol. He was shot and died later in hospital.

Later, another youth was wounded in the leg by an army patrol in the New Lodge area. The army said that a rifle with a telescopic sight found hidden some days ago had been kept under observation. A youth who tried to remove the rifle yesterday afternoon was shot in the leg while attempting to escape.

The soldier found dead in a Londonderry cemetery on Friday was identified on Saturday as Sergeant William Edgar, aged 34, a member of the Royal Corps of Transport. He was married and had a family. He had arrived from England on a three-day visit to his sister in the Waterside area of the city. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for his death.

On Saturday one soldier was injured when a booby trap exploded at Crossmaglen, Co. Armagh, another was hurt in a shooting incident in Co. Fer-

managh.

In Londonderry two children were injured when a mortar fell near a youth club during an attack on an army camp nearby.

The army yesterday confirmed a report that two army bases in west Belfast had been closed and that army units had left the area. The army said that buildings had been abandoned because they had been expensive to maintain and were no longer satisfactory. Troop numbers in Ulster remained at about 14,000 it said.

Dublin denial: The Irish Government yesterday responded to Saturday's Dublin rally in support of Provisional IRA men on hunger strike by reiterating its refusal to compromise and unequivocally dismissing calls for an inquiry into allegations of ill-treatment at Portlaoise prison.

On Saturday the 3,000 people who attended the rally were told that some of the 15 prisoners could die in the next two weeks. They entered the forty-second day of their protest yesterday.

More than 600 officers of the Garda Síochána were on duty equipped with riot gear but there were no incidents at the rally. Solid lines of steel-helmeted officers guarded government buildings as the demonstrators led by a phalanx of men stamping ominously and jeering "Garda Síochána RUC" marched to O'Connell Street.

Double triumph for Botterill in Walbrook chess

From Barry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Birmingham

George Botterill, the former British champion, won the Walbrook international chess tournament at Birmingham yesterday. He defeated Kazan, the Israeli international master, in the last round in an excellent attacking game.

It was a double victory for Botterill, as his score of 71 points was sufficient to fulfil the international master norm. If he repeats the success in another international event of somewhat longer duration he will gain the title of international master.

Damjanovic, the Yugoslav grandmaster, who had a short but lively draw with Gasic in the last round, shared second and third prizes with Rukavina. Rukavina drew with some difficulty against Ljubojevic, who sacrificed a piece for a strong attack but in the end was content with a draw.

Soos, the Romanian emigre international master, beat Povah to share fourth and fifth prizes with Gasic.

Sixth and seventh places were shared by Basman and Ljubojevic with 51 points each. Basman looked a little lucky to draw with Ljubojevic, as he was a pawn down, but Ljubojevic offered the draw under the impression that he could not win the ending.

The British team, which is the youngest in the European Nations Cup, now faces Czechoslovakia, which is last in the current national standings. Britain, with seven and a half points, ranks sixth out of the eight finalists.

Home Department, April 17

Supplementary benefits: Latest available statistics on the number of people who received supplementary benefits, how many of them were pensioners, and what proportion each number represented of the total population in 1975 are as follows:

Wales, 269,000, 112,000, 9.7 per cent; 4.1 per cent; Scotland, 449,000, 185,000, 8.6 per cent; 3.5 per cent; England, 3,715,000, 1,556,000, 8 per cent, 3.5 per cent.

Social Services, April 5

Tuition fees: The estimated savings of £22m, at 1975 prices, arising from increases in higher education tuition fees for 1977-78 were calculated as follows: Extra fee income from self-financed students, £22.3m; resource cost savings attributable to assumed reduction in total student numbers, £5.7m.

Education, March 25

Death on Ben Nevis

Mr Roderick Erskine, a student of Douglas, Crescent, Edinburgh, died yesterday after falling 800ft while climbing on Ben Nevis.

Commons broadcasts meet new delay

By Kenneth Gosling

Broadcasting from Parliament is likely to be further delayed after a decision by the Commons Services Committee. The Committee has decided to recommend to the House that there should be no interim broadcasting of Parliament's proceedings using the kind of temporary accommodation that was set up for the three months' experiment in the summer of 1975. Its decision will almost certainly be endorsed by the Commons.

It is therefore likely to be at least a year before preparations can be made using permanent accommodation. Difficulties have also arisen over the likely cost of adapting the accommodation offered by the Government to the BBC and the independent broadcasting authorities. It has offered Norman Shaw South, part of

the old Scotland Yard building, and has allocated £300,000 for conversion of the building to parliamentary purposes, of which £100,000 will be for the broadcasters.

But they considered the building, with others, some time ago and thought it unsuitable. It will now be a case of making the best of a bad job. One estimate of what it will cost to make the necessary alterations is more than double the £100,000 the Government has in mind.

The Select Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliament reports on Wednesday, mainly about technical and copyright aspects. The House has agreed in principle to its proceedings being broadcast and the BBC and IBA have said that they expect the Government to pay for their accommodation, as it does for newspapers.

More old people suffer from hypothermia

There is more hypothermia among old people than was previously thought, according to a survey by the Royal College of Physicians. Findings published today, show that 3.6 per cent of patients, aged 65 and over, admitted to hospital had hypothermia.

The findings suggest that the prevalence of hypothermia among the old admitted to hospital is greater than was suggested by a previous study 10 years ago in which 12 per cent of old people admitted had hypothermia.

The higher figure occurred although the winter of 1975, when the study was made, was milder than that of the previous investigation, in 1966. The investigation was carried out by measuring the mouth and deep body temperatures of patients admitted to hospital between January 1, 1975, and by recording information on their social circumstances.

The survey was conducted in the University College Hospital Group.

Electronic defences laid to repel the sheriff's men

From Our Correspondent
Wolverhampton

Mr Philip Chestman, a former grammar school teacher, said yesterday that he was in a "state of siege" with his house at Brownhills, West Midlands, packed with electronic devices to detect any sheriff's officers sent to evict him.

Walsall council has told Mr Chestman that it plans to take over the house on Thursday. The condemned property is one the council intends to demolish to make way for a redevelopment scheme.

Mr Chestman, who says he once worked for the American space programme, has mounted an electronic defence system at his home to detect interlopers. "I have no intention of being moved out into the council property," he said.

He has mounted television tubes at strategic points, including one on the roof, to provide pictures of any invaders, and hidden microphones can record their conversations outside. He also has his own emergency electricity supply.

War museum paintings destroyed by fire

Paintings worth £10,000 were destroyed by fire at the Imperial War Museum in Lambeth Road, south London, yesterday.

Police who investigated the fire, which started in a storeroom, said that the circumstances were not believed to be suspicious.

About 30 paintings were kept in the storeroom. The keeper of the museum's art department, Mr Joseph Darracott, described the loss as "not a tragedy but something that has caused us great concern and distress".

Among the works destroyed or badly damaged were 10 recently commissioned scenes of Northern Ireland. Two important 1914-18 war commemorative pictures, "The Supreme War Council at Versailles" by Herbert Oliver, and "A Landing Survivors from a Torpedoed Ship" by Walter Bayes, were also lost.

At least one oil painting by John Nash was destroyed, but Mr Darracott said more widespread damage had been prevented by museum staff, who quickly tackled the fire with extinguishers.

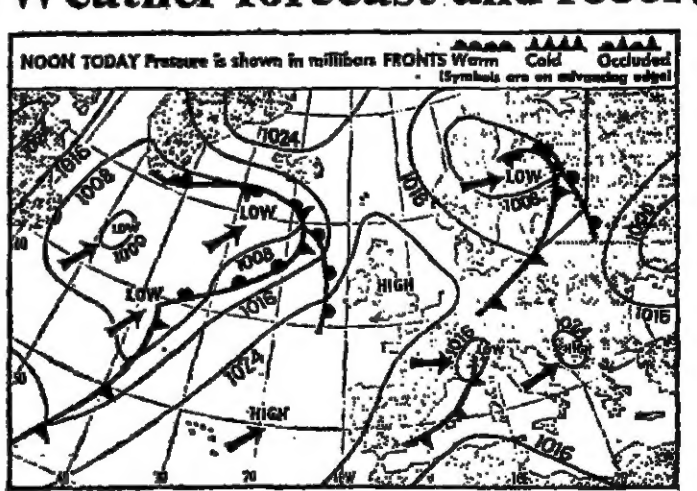
In October, 1968, a fire started by a pacifier who wanted to make a protest against war and its horrors caused £200,000 of damage to the museum's copper dome and public reading room. In addition, many irreplaceable books were destroyed. Repairs and rebuilding took seven years.

Union seeks rises linked to index

A plan for a gradual move towards cost-of-living pay increases has been drawn up by the Merchant Navy and Airlines Officers' Association.

It provides for an agreed percentage rise from August 1 for three months, followed by three months during which settlements would be limited to slightly less than the annual increase in living costs. After that unions would be able to increase the full cost-of-living increase.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 5.59 am. Sun sets: 8.2 pm.
Moon rises: 6.1 am. Moon sets: 8.16 pm.

New moon: 11.35 am.
Lighting up: 8.22 pm to 5.37 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.44 am, 7.30 am (23.5ft); 3.8 pm, 7.40 am (24.2ft).
Low water: 12.00 am, 12.00 pm (20.8ft).
Dover, 12.8 pm, 6.30 pm (20.8ft).
Hull, 7.7 am, 7.00 am (23.1ft).
Liverpool, 7.14 pm, 9.10 am (23.8ft).

An anticyclone will move SE across England; troughs of low pressure will later approach NW parts of the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, Central S, SW England: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, light, becoming variable; max temp 12°C (54°F), frost in places early.

East Angles, SE England: Mainly dry, sunny periods, isolated showers near E coast; wind NE, light or moderate, becoming variable; max temp 9°C to 11°C (48°F to 52°F), frost in places early.

Midlands, Borders, NE, E, Central N England, S Wales, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 10°C to 12°C (50°F to 54°F), frost early.

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Lake District, NW England, N Wales, Isle of Man, Glasgow, Central Highlands, SW Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, cloudy later, perhaps some rain; wind light, variable, becoming S, moderate; max temp 9°C to 11°C (48°F to 52°F), frost early.

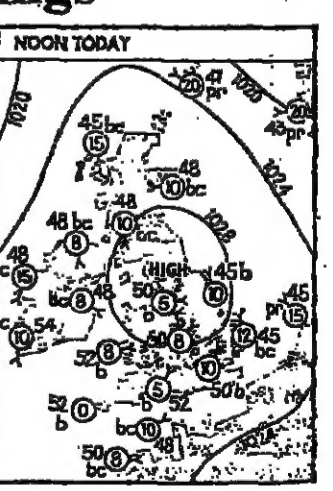
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, perhaps rain later; wind NW, backing S; max temp 7°C (45°F), frost early.

Argyll, NW Scotland, Ireland: Sunny, becoming cloudy with rain spreading from W; wind NW, backing S; max temp 9°C to 11°C (48°F to 52°F), frost near normal.

Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, perhaps a wintry shower; wind NW, light or moderate, becoming variable; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry at first in SE, occasional rain spreading from NW, followed by brighter, mainly dry weather; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NE, moderate, veering S and decreasing to



light; sea slight, decreasing to smooth.

English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind NE, light, becoming SW, moderate; sea smooth, increasing to slight.

Irish Sea: Wind SE, light or moderate, becoming SW, fresh; sea slight, increasing to moderate.

Saturday
London: Temp: maximum, 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); minimum, 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F).
Humidity, 7 pm, 40 per cent. Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, 4 hours. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,017.2 millibars, falling.

Yesterday
London: Temp: maximum, 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); minimum, 7 pm to 7 am, 6°C (43°F).
Humidity, 7 pm, 70 per cent. Rain, 24 hours to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24 hours to 7 pm, 1.5 hours. Barometer, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.3 millibars, rising.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 27; Belgium, Bfr 281; Canada, Cdn 5.00; Denmark, Dkr 4.80; France, Ffr 6.55; Germany, DM 3.36; Greece, Grd 340; Hong Kong, HK\$ 7.80; India, Rs 4.60; Italy, Lit 200; Japan, Yen 360; Luxembourg, Lux 400; Netherlands, Gld 2.20; New Zealand, NZ\$ 2.00; Norway, Nkr 4.80; Portugal, Esc 200; Spain, Ptas 166.67; Sweden, Sfr 4.60; Switzerland, Sfr 2.00; Taiwan, Twd 36.00; Thailand, Bht 50.00; United Kingdom, £ 1.00; USA, US\$ 1.00.

Exchange rates: 1 pound = 16 shillings = 100 pence. 1 dollar = 100 cents. 1 franc = 100 centimes. 1 mark = 100 pfennigs. 1 guilder = 100 cents. 1 scudo = 100 lire. 1 peseta = 100 céntimos. 1 rupee = 100 paise. 1 shilling = 12 pence. 1 pound = 20 shillings. 1 dollar = 100 cents. 1 franc = 100 centimes. 1 mark = 100 pfennigs. 1 guilder = 100 cents. 1 scudo = 100 lire. 1 peseta = 100 céntimos. 1 rupee = 100 paise. 1 shilling = 12 pence. 1 pound = 20 shillings.

Gold and silver prices: Gold, £380.00 per ounce. Silver, £15.00 per ounce. Platinum, £1,000.00 per ounce. Palladium, £1,200.00 per ounce. Rhodium, £1,500.00 per ounce. Iridium, £1,800.00 per ounce. Osmium, £2,000.00 per ounce. Cobalt, £1,000.00 per ounce. Nickel, £1,200.00 per ounce. Copper, £1,500.00 per ounce. Zinc, £1,800.00 per ounce. Lead, £2,000.00 per ounce. Tin, £2,200.00 per ounce. Antimony, £2,400.00 per ounce. Arsenic, £2,600.00 per ounce. Bismuth, £2,800.00 per ounce. Cadmium, £3,000.00 per ounce. Chromium, £3,200.00 per ounce. Gold, £380.00 per ounce. Silver, £15.00 per ounce. Platinum, £1,000.00 per ounce. Palladium, £1,200.00 per ounce. Rhodium, £1,500.00 per ounce. Iridium, £1,800.00 per ounce. Osmium, £2,000.00 per ounce. Cobalt, £1,000.00 per ounce. Nickel, £1,200.00 per ounce. Copper, £1,500.00 per ounce. Zinc, £1,800.00 per ounce. Lead, £2,000.00 per ounce. Tin, £2,200.00 per ounce. Antimony, £2,400.00 per ounce. Arsenic, £2,600.00 per ounce. Bismuth, £2,800.00 per ounce. Cadmium, £3,000.00 per ounce. Chromium, £3,200.00 per ounce.

Commodity prices: Wheat, £1.00 per bushel. Corn, £0.80 per bushel. Soybeans, £1.20 per bushel. Cotton, £1.50 per bale. Sugar, £1.80 per cwt. Coffee, £2.00 per cwt. Tea, £2.20 per cwt. Rubber, £2.40 per cwt. Petroleum, £2.60 per barrel. Gasoline, £2.80 per gallon. Electricity, £0.10 per kWh. Coal, £1.00 per ton. Lumber, £1.20 per board foot. Steel, £1.50 per cwt. Iron, £1.80 per cwt. Copper, £2.00 per cwt. Zinc, £2.20 per cwt. Lead, £2.40 per cwt. Tin, £2.60 per cwt. Antimony, £2.80 per cwt. Arsenic, £3.00 per cwt. Bismuth, £3.20 per cwt. Cadmium, £3.40 per cwt. Chromium, £3.60 per cwt. Gold, £380.00 per ounce. Silver, £15.00 per ounce. Platinum, £1,000.00 per ounce. Palladium, £1,200.00 per ounce. Rhodium, £1,500.00 per ounce. Iridium, £1,800.00 per ounce. Osmium, £2,000.00 per ounce. Cobalt, £1,000.00 per ounce. Nickel, £1,200.00 per ounce. Copper, £1,500.00 per ounce. Zinc, £1,800.00 per ounce. Lead, £2,000.00 per ounce. Tin, £2,200.00 per ounce. Antimony, £2,400.00 per ounce. Arsenic, £2,600.00 per ounce. Bismuth, £2,800.00 per ounce. Cadmium, £3,000.00 per ounce. Chromium, £3,200.00 per ounce.

Index numbers: 1975 = 100. 1976 = 105. 1977 = 110. 1978 = 115. 1979 = 120. 1980 = 125. 1981 = 130. 1982 = 135. 1983 = 140. 1984 = 145. 1985 = 150. 1986 = 155. 1987 = 160. 1988 = 165. 1989 = 170. 1990 = 175. 1991 = 180. 1992 = 185. 1993 = 190. 1994 = 195. 1995 = 200. 1996 = 205. 1997 = 210. 1998 = 215. 1999 = 220. 2000 = 225. 2001 = 230. 2002 = 235. 2003 = 240. 2004 = 245. 2005 = 250. 2006 = 255. 2007 = 260. 2008 = 265. 2009 = 270. 2010 = 275. 2011 = 280. 2012 = 285. 2013 = 290. 2014 = 295. 2015 = 300. 2016 = 305. 2017 = 310. 2018 = 315. 2019 = 320. 2020 = 325. 2021 = 330. 2022 = 335. 2023 = 340. 2024 = 345. 2025 = 350. 2026 = 355. 2027 = 360. 2028 = 365. 2029 = 370. 2030 = 375. 2031 = 380. 2032 = 385. 2033 = 390. 2034 = 395. 2035 = 400. 2036 = 405. 2037 = 410. 2038 = 415. 2039 = 420. 2040 = 425. 2041 = 430. 2042 = 435. 2043 = 440. 2044 = 445. 2045 = 450. 2046 = 455

HOME NEWS

First step towards coordinating control of Civil Service manpower and spending levels

By Peter Hennessy

An attempt to improve government control of public expenditure and public service manpower is to be made by strengthening the inter-departmental links between the Treasury and the Civil Service Department.

The present division of responsibility, with public expenditure in the hands of the Treasury and manpower controlled by the CSD, has been criticized by Mr Edward Heath and Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Ministers.

The question of combining the two functions in a new Ministry of Manpower and Budget, as recommended by both, is being considered by the Commons Select Committee on Expenditure, to whom the presented evidence earlier this year.

A regular monthly meeting at deputy secretary level has been set up to enhance coordination between the two departments. The Treasury is represented by Mr Gordon Downey and the CSD by Mr Richard Widdow. Controlling the cost of the agenda at the meetings, the object is to ensure that Civil Service staff levels reflect the general economic objectives of the Government.

The efficiency of Whitehall departments and the quality and detail of the spending information provided by their finance divisions will be jointly assessed. Boundary disputes, involving the overlapping responsibilities of the Treasury

and CSD, will also be resolved by Mr Downey and Mr Widdow. Grant-aided bodies like the British Library and the Arts Council, for example, are a Treasury responsibility. The Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality are handled by the CSD, although the Treasury is consulted on the non-manpower aspects of the two bodies.

Before 1968, when the CSD was founded on the recommendation of the Fulton report, the Treasury was responsible for public service pay and manpower as well as the management of the economy. After 1968 working links between civil servants sharing a joint background were natural and easy.

But as the generation of civil servants involved has changed, a more conscious effort has become necessary. The CSD is keen to establish a systematic exchange of personnel between its manpower division and the public expenditure divisions of the Treasury for that purpose.

Neither department sees much virtue in an unscrambling and reorganization of their responsibilities. Civil servants in the Treasury's public services section argue that their work fits more naturally with the overall management of the economy than with the control of public service manpower.

The CSD believes that the developing fusion of its manpower and management services sides would be jeopardized

should manpower be taken from it and placed with public expenditure in a separate department. Officials argue, for example, that the new role of the CSD's 40-strong staff inspectors in combining an efficiency audit with the control of Whitehall numbers would be at risk should the Prime Minister decide on change.

The review of their joint relationships was conducted separately from the select committee inquiry and its attendant debate. It arose out of the CSD's management review last year and a self-examination exercise mounted last autumn by the Treasury's public services section.

Both studies judged the critical relationship on public expenditure to be adequate. A CSD under-secretary, Mr Noel Moore, sits on the Public Expenditure Survey Committee and attends the periodic meetings of officials on the levels of cash limits. The new monthly meeting of deputy secretaries was designed to add formality to the present arrangements.

£8,000 Co-op theft

Two gunmen abducted the assistant manager of the Cambridge Co-operative stores in Saffron Walden, Essex, on Saturday when they stole £8,000 from the shop. Mr David Davies, of Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden, was tied up and left at an airfield, where he was found more than three hours later.

The local elections, 1: Labour Party has its back against the wall
Conservatives are looking for a bumper year at the pollsBy Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

It does not require a clairvoyant or even an opinion poll to suggest that 1977 will be the best year in local government for the Conservative Party for a decade.

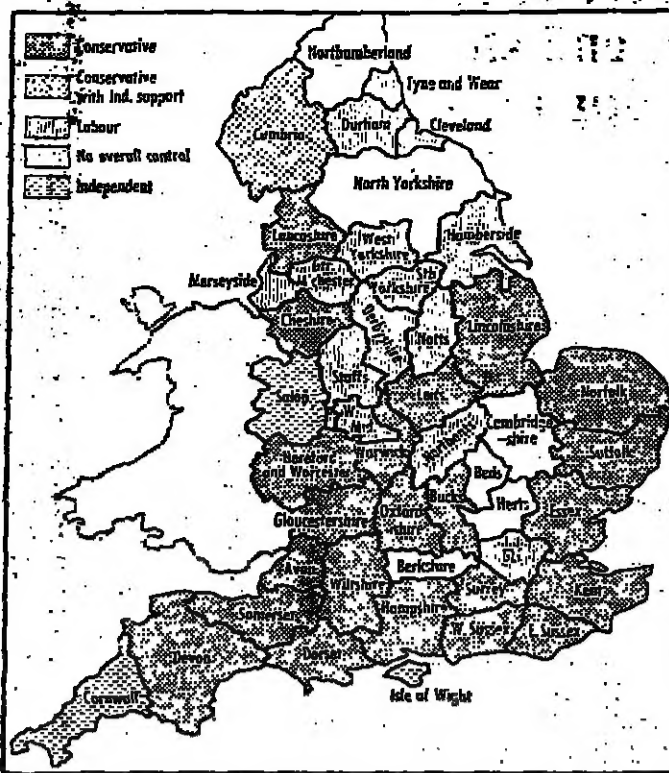
On May 5 the elections in England and Wales will have the opportunity for the first time since 1973 to reshape their county, authority, or the Greater London Council, both Scotland and Northern Ireland have district elections on other dates.

The 1973 elections proved very successful for Labour, with the Conservatives in government, and the cycle looks set to turn full circle this year.

Because the tide was so much with Labour in 1973, their victories represented their optimum achievement. With no advantage to either party, the Conservatives would probably pick up seats and authorities, but with national opinion firmly behind them, the party is having to fight hard to moderate its confidence.

In England Labour controls the GLC, which will be discussed in another article. All six of the metropolitan county councils set up in 1973 under local government reorganization, and seven of the 39 non-metropolitan counties.

Since the particular form that reorganization took was a Conservative government's brainchild, Labour supporters were delighted to take the six metropolitan counties. This year they all, with the exception of South Yorkshire, look vulnerable.



Present political complexion of the county councils.

The giant authorities are still not well known to many voters. They do not have the responsibility for the services that directly affect their populations, save for transport. It is in that field that Labour hopes to influence the elections. Most of the councils attempted to keep down public transport fares, but only South York-

shire has been able, largely because of its rock-like support, to maintain that policy. Otherwise the vote is likely to be on national lines, and the fact that the council is remote must add to the negative of protest vote. So Merseyside, where only four seats have to pass from Labour to Conservative, and West Yorkshire, where the vital statistic is seven, could be the first council to change hands.

Four down and two to play, Labour is fighting to retain Tyne and Wear. It can boast about the new "metro" rapid transport system, which pulled away from the buffers with government help, and for the rest will defend the Labour Government's record and try to prevent what would be a landslide victory, representing a swing of 22 per cent, for the Conservatives.

It is not a happy picture for Labour loyalists. Labour Councilors, a publication from Transport House, gives encouragement that "our candidates are entitled to be confident of keeping control", but in reality the party knows the likely outcome.

In the non-metropolitan areas, the Conservatives can expect to pick up control of several county councils, some of which are still haunted by the number of independents standing. The 1973 elections reduced the number of independents considerably, and the increasing emphasis on political affiliation in local government is likely to continue this year.

The flamboyant Mr Michael Heseltine, shadow environment secretary, decided to challenge the enemy where it would hurt most by launching his party's campaign in Durham, Labour's survivor of the electoral disaster of 1968.

Even if Durham stands, the remaining Labour-controlled councils will be vulnerable. In Durham, encouraged by Mr Heseltine, the Conservatives are fighting more seats than before, which means that Labour can no longer take so much for granted. In turn, Labour helpers will not be able to lend as much support to Cleveland next door, a council likely to be won by the Conservatives.

Only two seats need to change to give victory to the Conservatives in Humberside and Northamptonshire, and only five in Staffordshire, a Labour-held council that will almost certainly suffer because of a loss of government rate support grant. The result has been increases in rates in the county far above the average, the sort of thing that influences the electorate.

Labour is also likely to lose control of Nottinghamshire, and perhaps Derbyshire, and the Conservatives should consolidate their positions in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire.

The Liberals had some success in 1973, winning 47 seats on the metropolitan county councils and 190 on the non-metropolitan county councils. This year they are fielding more than 1,500 candidates, an increase of a half, and are hopeful of further gains.

It is possible that the uneasy alliance with the Labour Government will have an effect, but the Liberals' best chances usually come when a Conservative government is becoming nationally unpopular. It is unlikely that this will be their year.

Tomorrow: The GLC

Seeking a solution for the conflict at Carstairs

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Carstairs state mental hospital inquiry will this week begin to sift a month of disturbing evidence about the security and operation of the hospital to formulate recommendations on how the establishment should be run.

The hearing of evidence has ended and Mr Robert Reid, QC, the Sheriff Principal, and his three assessors are preparing their report for the Secretary of State for Scotland on how two certified psychopaths were able to escape from Carstairs, which is the Scottish equivalent of Broadmoor.

During the escape a nurse, another patient at the hospital and a policeman were murdered. What the staff at Carstairs hope to find in the report are suggestions on how to reconcile differences between those at the hospital who regard the inmates as patients receiving medical treatment, and the security staff to whom the patients are prisoners.

After the escape and murders on November 14, relations between nursing staff and the hospital management erupted in bitterness. Fierce lines barred some senior members of staff from the hospital and basic disagreements that had been present for more than four years came into the open. The evidence at the inquiry brought many disquieting facts to public attention. Shortage of funds, police being hauled around on wings of the hospital, inside Carstairs patients were able to manufacture an arsenal

of weapons, including a sword, an axe and a dagger. Two garrottes were made from the strings of a guitar. The alarm system was heavily criticized.

A former living close to the hospital first heard about the escape of the two dangerous patients on television news. About 40 minutes elapsed before the alarm siren sounded, by which time three men were dead and the two patients, Robert Mone, aged 28, and Thomas McCulloch, aged 26, were 24 miles away in the third car they had hijacked.

The staffing level at the hospital was also questioned. Nurses worked in 12-hour shifts and Mr Thomas Oswald, principal nursing officer, insisted that the hospital needed more staff and that changes would have to be made in the management structure. Even more important, he said, the hospital required a full-time head of security.

During the public hearing the number of staff at Carstairs was not specified, but it became clear that many at the hospital regarded it as inadequate. Many felt too that visitors to the hospital should be subjected to more stringent security precautions.

Carstairs has four hundred beds and was opened as a hospital for the mentally defective in 1948.

The view that the administration of Carstairs had become too relaxed was grimly confirmed by Robert Mone as he was driven back to Scotland in a police car after the murders. Escaping from the hospital he told police officers, had been too easy.

Stansted 'may need to expand in 1980s'

Stansted could become an important international airport by the middle of the 1980s, the British Airports Authority's director of planning, Mr Donald Turner, said last night. It could serve 16 million passengers a year, the same number as Gatwick, without extending its runway or acquiring more land, he said.

Mr Turner, who was being interviewed on a London Week-End Television programme, said that if air traffic grew at present rates, both Heathrow and Gatwick would reach capacity by the 1980s. Stansted had all the ingredients for development.

Stansted was nominated as London's third airport in 1964, but was rejected after opposition from local residents. Alternative sites considered by a Government commission were finally also rejected because of cost.

A White Paper is expected soon to authorize the first stages of a big development at Stansted.

Dunham Park for National Trust

The National Trust has accepted the late Lord Stamford's bequest of the Dunham Park estate, near Altrincham, Greater Manchester, with its mainly eighteenth-century house and 3274 acres.

The house will be open to the public after restoration work, which will probably take two or three years.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 14 628 185154. The winner lives in Cardiff.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

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2 BF 362620	7 BF 101263
3 BF 362620	8 BF 101263
4 BF 362620	9 BF 101263
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13 BF 362620	14 BF 101263
15 BF 362620	16 BF 101263
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HOME NEWS

Three hurdles facing Government as Commons resumes

By David Leigh

Political Staff

The Commons resumes tomorrow after the Easter recess, with the Government facing three important unresolved issues: pay policy, European elections and devolution.

It also faces the bad effect on morale of the expected poor results in this month's two by-elections, and in the local government elections in May.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Conservative environment spokesman, confidently told Birmingham Tories on Saturday: "If we can build on our success last year in capturing so many of the districts, by sweeping the counties, we shall have laid the basis of a partnership of local and national interest that we can consolidate in a general election."

The Government's talks with the trade unions will continue into the summer in an effort to get an agreement on a third round of pay restraint, against a background of continued parliamentary weakness for Labour.

Lacking even a majority in standing committees, and dependent on Liberal support for the rest of the session, the Government cannot be confident of what will happen to any legislation that it attempts.

On Wednesday the debate opens on the White Paper on direct elections to the European Assembly. The Government is

committed by its agreement with the Liberals to bring a Bill before the House this session, with a free vote on proportional representation.

Although Mr. Heseltine, Secretary, and Mr. Callaghan both repeat that Britain is in Europe to stay, many Labour MPs and some Cabinet ministers are still against direct elections.

On devolution, which Mr. Foot, Leader of the House, has proclaimed to be the great constitutional task, there is unlikely to be an immediate progress. The original Bill came to a total halt with the loss of a general election and few at Westminster expect it to start moving again this session.

The Liberals, who have already put in one set of general proposals, are preparing a detailed set of devolution proposals for Wales. It will be several weeks before they are submitted.

Mr Foot and Mr Callaghan are coming under pressure from the Liberals, and from Mr Heath, who supports devolution, to make a decision to scrap the present Bill and bring in two separate Bills in the autumn, first for Scotland and then for Wales.

The report of the select committee on MPs' interests, which was set up to hear in secret, evidence about members' behaviour in the Pensioners' Affairs, is expected to emerge by the time the session ends in the summer.

Now Tories hold nationwide debate on education

The Conservative Party launches its national education debate this week with a conference aimed at setting the scene for a four-month drive to increase standards and freedom in schools.

The party's spokesman on education, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, said in a statement that the programme would start on Friday at Manchester with the first of three regional conferences at which parents, teachers, headteachers, educationists and other interested groups would put their views to him.

Other regional conferences will be held at Ely, Cambridge, and Portsmouth on May 1. Subjects covered will include parental choice and influence in schools, the role of examinations, and the school curriculum.

In addition, a conference to bring the aims of industry and education together will be held at Leicester on June 29, and in conjunction with the Human Rights Society and the Social Morality Council a conference on the future of religious education will be held in London in June.

Mr St John-Stevas said that another part of the programme would be a series of lectures

during May in the House of Commons by leading educationists.

"It is vital that we restore confidence in our educational system," he said. "We must do all we possibly can to increase standards of literacy and numeracy. Above all, we must give parents a greater say in the education of their children."

Minister's call welcomed: The call on Friday by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for parents to take more responsibility for their children was welcomed yesterday by the National Educational Research and Development Trust, which is based at Cambridge.

Mr Barrie Knight, deputy director of the trust, said: "Parents, property, consultation and debate have an enormous amount to contribute. But as far as they are concerned the debate has been the floor of the year."

"Parents have always been largely excluded by the professionals. Of course, there are large numbers of parent-teacher associations, but do they really get to grips with assisting all the children in Britain's schools?"

Aid with rent 'too slow'

Social security officers are too slow to help people with rent arrears, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities says.

Replies by housing authorities to an association survey showed that some authorities had a good relationship with local offices of the Department of Health and Social Security, but considerable difficulties were experienced in most metropolitan areas.

The crux of the matter is the

attitude of individual local offices and the degree of willingness to work closely with local authorities in ensuring the payment of rent in supplementary benefit cases.

Authorities suggested that the association should discuss with the department the speeding up of the procedure for direct payment, and should emphasize the importance of making early arrangements for payment to avoid the build-up of arrears.

89 Year Old Spinster Dies of Cold

Miss N. P. was found dead in the kitchen of her home. . . . The kitchen windows were broken and there was no solid food in the larder. . . . There was no heating in the house. (Report in Daily Telegraph)

Help the Aged gets things done for old people in need. . . .

One in four adults in Britain is now a pensioner. Many live in constant loneliness and neglect. In hunger comrades the problem is even more tragic. Some scarcely get one tiny meal a day, and have the pain of hunger and lack of shelter.

Get Something Done

You can help at least one lonely or starving, despairing old person. With help towards a Day Centre to end loneliness (£8 is a real help), or food (£3 sends 20 good meals) or help provide a minibus to take frail old people to a Centre. Volunteers are ready and anxious to give their services—that's how we achieve so much with each £. They need the means to help . . . one of them waits for your practical gift. So does someone sadly battling alone. . . .

Every hour counts when you're lonely or hungry. Please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TS, FREEPOST 30, LONDON W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed.)

*Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

WEST EUROPE

Air disaster narrowly averted in Spain

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

A near miss between a British Airways Trident and a Boeing 747 jumbo jet belonging to the Israeli airline El Al has raised new doubts over the efficiency of Spanish air traffic control.

In the incident, reported by Captain Derek Baker, commander of the British aircraft, the Trident had to climb suddenly to avoid the jumbo which had been routed across its path at the same height.

Ten minutes later, Captain Baker's aircraft was instructed by the Spanish controllers to take a descent path which, had he followed instructions, would have taken it into conflict with another British airliner, a Boeing 727 of the independent airline, Dan-Air.

Both potentially disastrous incidents occurred in the air space between Valencia and Barcelona.

Members of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations have reported four near misses in Spanish air space to their headquarters in London in the past 18 months.

The two latest incidents have been reported to the Spanish aviation authorities who are to conduct an inquiry. British Airways, the British Civil Aviation Authority, and the British Air Line Pilots Association have also been informed.

Both incidents took place last Thursday while the Trident was on scheduled flight BA 142 from Heathrow Airport, London, to Valencia, with 82 passengers.

Captain Baker said he saw the El Al jumbo at the same height, 33,000ft, while under Barcelona air traffic control and preparing to descend into Valencia.

"There were two or three seconds in which to take the decision to climb up and over the jumbo. We were approaching each other at about 450 mph and the missing distance was about 600 yards," he said.

Commenting on the second incident involving the Dan-Air aircraft, Captain Baker said: "If we had not been in touch with it and known its position, the results could have been very serious. Instructions from air traffic control could have taken us into its path."

Our Madrid Correspondent writes that air controllers in Barcelona, which is in charge of the airspace in which the near collision between the Trident and the jumbo allegedly took place, said they were not directly aware of the incident but they understood a report on it had been forwarded to Madrid.



Mr Tindemans, the Prime Minister, casting his vote in the Belgian general election yesterday.

Left-wing 'technicians' may join Italian Cabinet

From Our Correspondent

Rome, April 17

Italian political parties this week begin meetings of importance for the future of Signor Andreotti's minority government.

The Christian Democrats will discuss important legislation with each of the parties that indirectly support them by abstention in Parliament, including the Communists.

The talks could lead to closer association of the Communist Party with government and possibly to the inclusion of left-wing 'technicians' in the Cabinet.

The objectives of the various parties, however, vary widely. The Communists and Socialists want a clear agreement between the Government and the other parties on how to deal with the nation's problems. Political commitments and

guarantees on both sides and possibly some change in the Government.

The left realises there is no point in demanding a full coalition at the moment. But Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, said today that the present 'emergency' government must be replaced by a firm agreement. The 'government of abstentions' had been useful but also had its drawbacks.

However, Christian Democratic Party leaders and a large section of the party are anxious that there should be no more than a 'convergence of views' with the left on the main questions, such as the economy and law and order.

"We must be open to novelties from a position of prudence combined with hope," Signor Andreotti said. If the meetings succeed, the 'question' will without doubt be more stable.

Signor Galloni envisaged 'a package of medium-term commitments'.

Opinion poll findings show M Mitterrand sweeping to the front in political popularity stakes
French left continues its advance

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 17

An opinion poll published today in France-Dimanche demonstrates the continued advance of the left since the recent municipal elections. It appears at the very time when the Government is putting the finishing touches to an emergency 12-month action programme designed to reverse the record and secure victory at the polls next year.

M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, emerges as the most popular politician in the country, neck and neck with Mme Simone Veil, the Minister for Health, who has been well ensconced at the head of these popularity stakes for the best part of two years. He has gained 14 points in six months, and is now regarded favourably by 67 per cent of the public.

All the other prominent personalities of the opposition benefit from this increase in public favour, bettering their January scores by as much as 10 per cent in the case of M. Pierre Maurois, the Socialist deputy leader and mayor of

Lille. M. Robert Fabre, head of the oft forgotten smaller left-wing Radical Party in the Union of the Left, jumps from 40 to 46 points.

On the other side of the political battle, every prominent leader, save M. Jacques Chirac, loses ground. The president of the Gaullist Rassemblement stands eleventh in these popularity stakes, with 46 points, two more than in January.

M. Giroud, the former Minister for Culture, and previously a close second to Mme Veil, falls back seven points, as does M. Michel d'Ornano, the ill-starred government candidate for mayor of Paris. M. Guichard, M. Servan-Schreiber all lose ground.

The poll, carried out by IFOP, does not give the standings of President Giscard d'Estaing or M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister. But it does show that the French public regard M. Chirac as the two men most likely to be called upon to exercise the highest political responsibilities in the future, either as President or Prime Minister—with a

distinct advantage to the Socialist leader in both cases.

A Sofres poll in Le Figaro 10 days ago showed a distinct fall in M. Barre's standing. In Le Figaro's opinion, it is due to the continuing rise in prices and to his promise of blood, sweat and tears in his television interview at the beginning of this month. Only in wartime can a political leader promise nothing but austerity.

The recent ministerial changes did not impress public opinion as the mark of a change in policy or the dawn of a new era of less talk about reform and more concrete action on everyday problems. Hence the 12-month action programme, which was discussed by the Cabinet in a seminar at Rambouillet this weekend.

The indications given out as to its priorities—pursuit of economic and financial recovery, determined steps to deal with unemployment, and additional benefits for families and the old—seem unlikely to produce a political sensation and convince Frenchmen that the government majority is setting about winning next year's elections in the right way.

Herr Kohl rules out grand coalition with SPD

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, April 17

Herr Helmut Kohl, the chairman of the West German Christian Democratic Union (CDU), said here today that the rumours about a grand coalition between his party and the Social Democrats were totally unfounded.

Speaking at the conference of the Berlin CDU, he said unless an opportunity occurred to replace the SPD-FDP coalition Government before the end of its four-year term, the Christian Democrats would remain in opposition.

Herr Peter Lorenz was re-elected chairman of the Berlin party. Of the 329 delegates 277 cast their votes for him.

In his address Herr Lorenz reiterated the CDU demand

that Herr Klaus Schütz, the Social Democratic Chief Burgessmaster, should resign.

In Munich, four SPD city councilors have resigned from office, depriving the SPD of its majority in the city council. They said they resigned because of the growing influence of radical leftists within the party in the city administration.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of West Berlin held its fifth congress here over the weekend. Mr. J. Kapitonov, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet party, was the most senior official among the heads of 15 communist parties.

Herr Gerhard Grüneberg, a member of the ruling East German Politburo, to the congress that the communists had no interest in fresh tensions

Suicide by fire near Paris

Nantes, France, April 17

M. Patrick Zesau, aged 20, doused himself with alcohol, lit a match and died.

He set himself on fire in a car park near his grandparents' home outside Paris. A passer-by threw a blanket over him, extinguishing the flames; and a helicopter flew him first to a hospital near his parents' home in Rennes, and later to the Nantes burns centre.

Sweden deports Briton

Stockholm, April 17

Sweden has deported Alan Hunter, a Briton aged 23, and three Latin Americans held during a roundup two weeks ago of alleged urban guerrillas.

In London, British immigration officials interrogated Mr. Hunter for an hour after he arrived at Heathrow airport last night, accompanied by two Swedish plain-clothes police officers—Reuters.

OVERSEAS

Dr Owen leaves the Rhodesians both breathless and hopeful

From Michael Knige

Salisbury, April 17

With a crowd of barefoot African children round him, and a few score black and white officials, guides and journalists jostling to keep up, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, strode purposefully down the dirt road.

"Where are we going now?" asked one of the entourage. "That," said Mr. Eric Robinson, the Mayor of Mandelaland, who was officially conducting the visitor on a tour of Dombotombo African township, "is in the hands of Dr Owen."

The Foreign Secretary's firmness in indicating what he wanted to know and see during his whirlwind 37-hour visit to Rhodesia seems to have impressed both black and white Rhodesians.

Rhodesia is an isolated country, starved, and to some extent suspicious, of new faces and personalities. People tend to react forcibly to them. Dr Owen's youthful vigour, seemingly shrewd grasp of the situation and forthright manner have made a favourable impact.

It may have as much to do with the increasing desperation for a settlement as with the personalities involved, but he has had a much better reception than the huckster Mr. Ivor Richard, chairman of the abortive Geneva conference.

The Foreign Secretary's visit began with a press conference at which he stated plainly that the issue at hand was the handing over of power to a black majority government in 1978.

He then saw representatives of the two main African nationalist factions and may have detected differences between the attitudes of the internal African nationalist politicians and those he has seen outside Rhodesia.

Later that evening black university students displayed their militant approach and support for the guerrilla struggle, by walking out of the lecture Dr Owen was addressing, while others staged a noisy demonstration outside.

Inside, however, senior officials of both the Nkomo and Muzorewa nationalist factions were among the audience of about 30 black and white academics who listened attentively to Dr Owen spelled out his political philosophy and his approach to the Rhodesian issue.

The following morning Dr Owen sat through an intensive series of meetings with a dozen groups ranging over the whole spectrum of political attitudes in Rhodesia. Significantly Mr. Des Frost, chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front, and for many the country's

archetypal right-winger,

emerged saying: "he had gained confidence" from Dr Owen's approach, and "believed and hoped" the Front would help the Foreign Secretary's initiative.

Without exception, the various groups, black and white businessmen, trade unionists, and politicians spoke in favourable terms after their meetings. Only two men failed to register an opinion.

They were the Rev. Canaan Banana and Mr. Nolan Makombe, leaders of the Peoples' Movement, the internal wing of Mr. Robert Mugabe's nationalist faction. They were brought to see Dr Owen from prison, where they are being detained without trial and were thus unable to speak to the press.

However the meeting itself indicated a fresh degree of co-operation between the British and Rhodesian sides.

In the afternoon, Dr Owen set out for Dombotombo accompanied by a 35-car procession. The authorities boast that it is the first black township to be governed and administered entirely by blacks, which might be something to boast about, but it was not just one year away.

The Foreign Secretary was being escorted round a smart new show-house by the white mayor when he was approached by an African who said: "I am a black man. I can afford to buy the furniture, let alone the house."

So, escorted by the man who turned out to be a local organising secretary of the Muzorewa nationalist faction, Dr Owen and his wife Deborah saw some more modestly furnished African homes.

In one of them the Foreign Secretary asked the young woman of the house, an African nursing student, what she wanted politically. "I want to be a nurse," she replied, "even if it comes violently. We want a better government which will give everyone the same rights to life and work."

"Who would you vote for?" Dr Owen asked. "I would vote for the most capable leader," was the reply, and he congratulated her on her political discretion.

That evening he spent nearly two hours with Mr. Basil the Rhodesian Prime Minister recorded a television interview for the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, and gave a press conference which ended well past midnight. He left for Angola at 5 a.m.

So far no Rhodesians have disputed that it was an impressive example of British statesmanship at work.

Keeping up with Mr Young's gaffes

From Fred Emery

Washington, April 17

President Carter's weekend remark that Mr. Andrew Young was right about Angola, and his disclosure that Vice-President Mondale is now concentrating on the administration's Africa policy, have inspired contrary interpretations.

One assumption, instantly broadcast, was that Mr. Carter was "reining in" Mr. Young, the undiplomatically inclined American representative at the United Nations. Mr. Young, as Georgia's first black congressman, had gained a reputation of being an expert on Africa, and has certainly shown no reluctance in sharing his opinions.

But Mr. Young has a close relationship with the President and it would be hazardous, without more evidence, to speculate on his demise.

Only yesterday, the President embraced Mr. Young's controversial remark that Cuban soldiers had "stabilized" Angola last year.

They "obviously stabilized the situation," Mr. Carter told a group of editors at the weekend, saying that the whole term of Mr. Young's remarks was unexceptionable. However, Mr. Carter said the Cubans now should be withdrawn from Africa.

Mr. Young, asked about the report that he was being reined in, said: "Frankly, there's not a problem pulling me in. I feel as though I'm always in." Mr. Mondale, speaking in Detroit, came to Mr. Young's defence. "We are not a hurried operation on one of those operations where everything has to be perfect, pre-planned or cleared. . . . This is an open administration. Andy speaks his mind and that's the way we want it."

It is becoming time-consuming as well as tedious keeping up with Mr. Young's dicta. The latest furor concerns a United Nations Arab colleague who is still upset about his offhand comparison of their hatred for Jews with the Klu Klux Klan's hatred for blacks. "I want him to make a distinction between Christians and Jews," Mr. Young said.

Last week provided quite a mouthful. Mr. Young started by scoffing at people becoming "paranoid" about a few communists in Africa. That stood without official correction. Not so his latest agreement with a question about North Africa's Government was "legitimate". The State Department and President Carter corrected him.

As for Mr. Mondale, his elevation to be, in effect, task force chief for Africa, could mean only that Mr. Carter wishes to come to grips with the policy, or find out if he has one.

Rebels boycott plebiscite in Philippines

Zamboanga City, Philippines

April 17—Voting on the form of an autonomous government in the Province of Zamboanga, Philippines ended today with no reports of violence but with much uncertainty remaining.

The main Muslim rebel group, the Moro National Liberation Front, has boycotted the vote and said it would not be bound by their outcome. In addition, the Government of President Marcos has not clearly set out the functions of any autonomous government.

Few results were expected tonight as their outcome. Plebiscite ballots asked the voters whether they wanted to merge into one autonomous region. A 10-question "remark sheet" had nine proposals for MNLF power sharing and a vote on whether the province should be administered by an autonomous region to Mr. Marcos's Government.

The Muslim MNLF fought a war in the area for four years against the Philippine Government. Christians in the 13 provinces outnumber Muslims by about six million to two million, according to the Government—AP.

Foreign Secretary reports today to EEC ministers

By David Spauler

Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, will report to his European Community colleagues on his African tour today.

When EEC foreign ministers hold their political cooperation meeting in London, he arrives back in London at 6.30 this morning.

Apart from the central issue of a settlement in Rhodesia, on which Dr Owen will give his assessment, he will discuss the South-West Africa (South-West Africa) on the African part of the agenda.

Although the French Government "informed" Britain, as Community chairman, of its decision to lift Moroccan troops to help President Mobutu of Zaire, the action would seem to fall a long way short of "consultation", which is the *raison d'être* of the meeting in London.

Officially, the British view is that there is no reason to criticise the French conduct. On the contrary, the Zaire Government is in a difficult position and the British hope is that it will be able to cope with the invasion in Shaba (Katanga).

Dr Owen has the great advantage of having just met President Nkomo of Angola, and so will be able to give a first-hand report on his views.

On Namibia, Dr Owen will report on his talks with Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister. The nine EEC countries sent a Note to the South African Government last February, expressing concern about developments in Namibia, and requesting their view that a constitutional agreement must command international support. In particular, they argued that Swapo, the South-West African People's Organisation, must be brought into the discussions. South Africa has now replied to this.

The main purpose of today's meeting, however, will be to concern the Nine's position on the forthcoming review of progress on détente. The political committee has prepared a report for the foreign ministers, covering all the preparatory work for the preliminary conference, which is to begin in Belgrade on June 15.

Other items on the agenda at today's meeting are the Middle East and Cyprus.

Mr Rabin steps down as wife is fined £15,800

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, April 17

Mrs. Lea Rabin, wife of the Israeli Prime Minister, winced in the dock this morning as Judge Levin fined her £15,800, or 12 months' imprisonment, for holding American dollars in violation of Israeli currency regulations.

The fine is equivalent to her husband's income as Prime Minister for two years, including expense allowances and before taxes.

Mrs. Rabin had pleaded guilty to illegal possession of \$21,101 (about £12,400), representing the principle and interest in joint cheque and savings accounts in the National Bank of Washington she had kept active after her husband concluded his tour of duty as Ambassador to the United States in 1973.

When she was exposed last month by an Israeli newspaper, she had spent some of the money but still had \$3,886 in her cheque account and \$7,700 in cash and travellers' cheques at her home.

Mr. Rabin, who declared he was as guilty as his wife, renounced his nomination by the Labour Party for another term as Prime Minister because of the scandal.

At today's weekly Cabinet meeting Mr. Rabin virtually

stepped down for the rest of his present term. He announced he will go on holiday on Friday, a day after the end of the Independence Day celebrations, until after a new government is formed following next month's elections.

He will hand over his functions to Mr. Shimon Peres, the Labour Party's candidate to succeed him.

Earlier, Mr. Rabin had escorted his wife to the court and then left. An aide said later the Prime Minister had been persuaded to stay away as his presence might be construed as an attempt to influence the court.

Mr. Rabin, who owned the bank accounts jointly with his wife but according to the evidence did not spend them, was last week fined about £1,000 in an out of court administrative settlement.

Today his wife appeared agitated as she entered the dock but regained her composure, following the proceedings. Judge Levin said he was not sending Mrs. Rabin to jail because the purpose of such a penalty had already been served by her "dizzing fall from the heights" and the global publicity for her misdeeds.

But the fine had to be "a tangible, painful and onerous" so as to be meaningful to the accused and a deterrent to others.

French airlift to Zaire completed

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, April 17

All the French military aircraft taking part in the airlift of Moroccan troops and equipment to Zaire in the past 10 days have now left Zaire. The Elysée Palace said today.

President Giscard d'Estaing has asked that his congratulations be conveyed to the crews on the discretion, competence and precision with which they accomplished their mission.

The Government is well satisfied with the results of the operation. It has reaffirmed France's independent foreign policy and demonstrated to the African and Arab countries that the French will be prepared to support them with more than words.

Kinshasa, April 17—Rebel forces in southern Zaire have incurred heavy losses in a joint Zaire and Moroccan military offensive launched last night, the Zaire

OVERSEAS

Mr Bhutto voices fear of coup as MPs demand his resignation

From Richard Wigg, Lahore, April 17

Mr Bhutto has accused the Opposition National Alliance of using the present political crisis to stage "a civilian coup" in Pakistan.

In an interview with *The Times* this weekend, the Prime Minister voiced his belief that if he were to step down, as the Opposition and some elements in his own People's Party demand, the country would slide into a deeper crisis.

Apart from continued Opposition pressure, the most serious challenge this weekend came from a group of seven Punjab MPs of the ruling People's Party who called on Mr Bhutto to resign, warning him that they would leave the party if he did not.

During the interview Mr Bhutto sounded over-confident and wanted to go on to defend his handling of Pakistan's political crisis during the past month.

He also made a special point of asking to take the outside world into account, what he called "a slanted view" of the crisis.

He described the Opposition leaders as "myopic men" whose purpose behind the election rigging charges—was to gain power. They wanted, he claimed, to take Pakistan's socio-economic structure "back to the abominable and intolerable status quo ante."

I have won these elections fairly and squarely whatever the outcome now," he stated. "It was no longer a case like in the past merry-go-rounds; I have changed the system. I have brought about massive reforms. Western interests have not liked this."

"The Opposition's tactics are to try and intimidate the Government, to bring things to a standstill, to injure the economy irreparably and have a kind of civilian coup d'état."

The Prime Minister appeared still to be hoping for some response from the Opposition based on "reasonable and intelligent" reciprocity.

But if the Opposition continued to show its strength in the current crisis, the economy of the country would be destroyed, "what satisfaction will they get if my Government is replaced by these means?" he wondered.

I asked Mr Bhutto about the demand made on Friday by Maulana Maudoodi, the Jamaat-i-Islami leader, which forms part of the Opposition, that he should resign and make way for a caretaker Government and elections.

"This is again keeping on eroding my position all the time," he replied.

The point is I have won an overwhelming majority of votes and, secondly, wherever you may see today when tempers are high... there is no moral or political justification for me to take that step," he said.

Asked about the collective responsibility of the Government if a minister were found guilty of vote rigging by the election commission, Mr Bhutto replied: "That Cabinet has gone; those ministers are gone. I have not taken them back."

In a quieter tone, Mr Bhutto said he had never desired to keep himself in power. "Being a politician is like a spring flower; he blossoms, he blooms and then comes for him to fade. But that time is not in the present critical context," he added.

Pakistan to close bars and turn to Koran

From Our Special Correspondent, Lahore, April 17

Pakistan appeared today to be heading for stricter observance of the Koran, with prohibition and censorship on religious grounds, as Mr Bhutto tried to pull the rug from under the orthodox Muslim elements in the right-wing opposition National Alliance.

Replying to criticisms voiced by Opposition leaders, who had alleged that Mr Bhutto was indulging in the past month against the Government, Mr Bhutto said at a press conference here that he would be ordering the immediate closing of all bars and wine shops, with only foreigners and non-Muslim Pakistanis allowed to take alcohol.

Gambling of all kinds would be forbidden, night clubs banned and the Islamic Ideological Council would be charged with preparing recommendations within six months for the implementation of the new social orthodoxy. These recommendations would then go before the National Assembly and become law, he stated.

The Prime Minister also indicated that he intended to give the Opposition leaders "a little more time" to reconsider his formula for a way out of the present impasse.

Though denying that he was making concessions, the Prime Minister said he was willing to negotiate on a role for the armed forces and the judiciary in supervising fresh elections. He would also lift the emergency and the ban on political demonstrations if the Opposition were to agree now to a dialogue.



Demonstrators marching to the Soviet Embassy seeking the release of Jewish prisoners of conscience.

Protest over treatment of Soviet Jews

By Penny Symon

Britain's largest demonstration of feeling against the Soviet Union's treatment of its Jewish people took place in London yesterday when more than 6,000 people marched from Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch, to the Soviet Embassy in Kensington.

They were led by Mrs

Natasha Sharanovsky, whose 35-year-old husband, Anatoly, had been asking for permission to leave the Soviet Union for five years.

Each of his applications has been rejected because, the authorities claimed, he is a mathematician with access to state secrets. Mr Sharanovsky and his friends vehemently deny this. They say that he is persecuted because he is a Jew.

He was arrested on March 15, and his wife, who has come from Israel to campaign on his behalf, told the demonstrators that she feared for his safety because the Russians were planning to charge him with

crimes carrying severe penalties.

Mrs Sharanovsky said that information had been received from Moscow indicating that antisemitism in the Soviet Union was expected to increase and that people applying for exit visas were being threatened.

The march was organised by the National Council for Soviet Jewry with support from Lord Fisher of Camden, the council's President. Mrs June Jacobs, its Chairman, Mr Tim Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove and Chairman of the all-party Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry,

and the Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits.

The gates of the embassy were closed; and the demonstrators were unable to hand over a letter intended for Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader. It is to be posted to the embassy instead.

The letter said that the majority of the marchers were not anti-Soviet and that they were concerned with "a new wave of antisemitism often reminiscent of Stalinist times".

The marchers released white doves signifying their desire that all Jewish prisoners of conscience be freed from Soviet jails.

Dire Carter warning to US today on fuel waste

From Fred Emery, Washington, April 17

Beginning in 1985 the world risks going through a "pinch" decade when demand for oil and natural gas will outstrip supplies, and the wholesale price of oil might go up to three times its present level.

These are said to be some of the conclusions of a report by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which President Carter finds disturbing. He intends to use it to shake the American people into agreeing to end their role as the world's greatest wasters of energy, according to members of his staff.

He is to paint the "scare" picture, they say, in a television address tomorrow evening. Then on Wednesday he presents his full energy conservation policy in an address to a joint session of Congress.

His policy is certainly intended to make Americans pay more for all forms of energy—the only question is how far Congress will cooperate in passing the necessary laws. Mr Carter has, with apparent shrewdness, tried buttressing his authority, by winning popularity during his first three months in office. At the same time he has openly admitted that he reckons to lose at least 15 per cent in the opinion polls over his energy policy. Anything short of this, will look like victory.

The CIA is hardly first with the news of the coming energy shortage. But the very fact that CIA analysts are reporting that available reserves are less than hitherto assumed is intended to cause a tingle of apprehension.

The CIA document remained confidential over the weekend, since Mr Carter was hoping to make the most of it on television. But most of the news paper energy specialists have published revelations of its supposed contents.

According to these pundits, it is political and technical factors that will prevent timely exploitation. For instance, the CIA apparently says that the Falkland Islands have vast oil and gas potential. But Britain's dispute with Argentina over the territory, together with the time-lag in developing the necessary technology, makes it likely that these reserves will not become available before the next century. Likewise, Saudi Arabia is considered unlikely to go on allowing world demand to deplete its vast reserves at the present accelerating rate.

According to the Washington Post the CIA analysis is based on private reports from the United States oil companies. World demand, it estimated, would grow by 1985 to 67 million barrels a day from the current daily consumption of 57.

The value of the CIA report has been questioned already. Mr Ralph Nader, the consumer crusader, suspects the oil companies of an attempt to push up prices and some scepticism has been expressed in Congress.

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Prisoners of conscience



S Yemen: Tawfiq Az Azi

By David Watts

Mr Tawfiq Az Azi, who was born in the Aden Colony and was a member of the Yemeni Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDY), became a lawyer in 1966 after studying in Britain.

On his return to the PDY he became chief magistrate at the Supreme Court. In 1970 he was elected to the Yemeni Republic, but subsequently returned to resume his former position in the PDY.

Mr Az Azi was last seen by friends in Aden on March 31, 1972. It is understood that his disappearance is related to his refusal to co-operate with certain political detainees. Apparently Mr Az Azi claimed that they had committed no offence under the criminal code, and ordered their release.

His family have made repeated appeals to the President, the Interior Minister and the Minister of Security for information about him. In 1972, they were told that his body had been found in a river. His father was asked to identify the body, but the head had been severed from the body, but it was not that of Mr Az Azi.

International inquiries about Mr Az Azi brought the reply, from both the permanent secretary to the Minister of the Interior and the director of the prison, that he had been released on August 22, 1974, and was currently working in the Gulf states. Checks revealed that the person released was not Mr Az Azi but another prisoner sharing the same first name.

Further requests for information have met with no response from the PDY Government.

Swapo man: re-arrested: Mr Ahmad Johannes, the former general secretary of the insurgent wing of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo), was released from prison at the end of a one year sentence—for contempt of court—last month.

However, Mr Johannes, who featured in the Prisoner of Conscience column on May 24 last year, was immediately detained. He had been brought to court to testify in the trial of those accused of involvement in the killing of Filomeno Elifas, the Chief Minister of Ovambo-land.

Mr Johannes refused to testify because his testimony had been obtained under torture. He is now detained under the South African Terrorism Act, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

The accused found guilty at the Elifas trial—two men and two women—were charged with giving indirect assistance to the assassin. The women were given jail terms and the men were sentenced to death. However, on March 7 this year these sentences were quashed at the direction of Judge F. L. H. Rumsdell, who had been given evidence that employees of the defence lawyers leaked details of their case to the South African security police during the trial.

Cairo hangings

Cairo, April 17.—Two Egyptians, accused of being Libyan agents, will be hanged on Wednesday for putting a bomb on a train at Alexandria last year.

Amnesty criticizes Greece for leniency to torturers

By Our Foreign Staff

The Greek Government has failed to seek through to the end the trial and conviction of all those responsible for torture during the colonels' dictatorship, according to an Amnesty International report published this weekend.

The report, *Torture in Greece: The First Torturers Trial, 1975*, says torture was used regularly to enforce authority. But while praising the Greeks for acting against the culprits, the report says that since the 1975 trial other officers have escaped with light sentences or sentences commuted to fines. Athens is also criticised for failing to enact laws against torture or to compensate torture victims.

The Greek Government says there have been "400 torturers" tried, but it is unclear whether this refers to individual prosecutions or entire court sessions. No central records of the trials have been kept, and the Government has not

revealed how many convictions have been obtained.

The report claims that the security police have been treated leniently and that some of the torturers still hold high military positions.

Amnesty is critical of the fact that the prosecution of the torturers has been left entirely to private individuals, while a government time limit for the filing of accusations remains in two-thirds of the cases being dismissed by the courts because they were filed one day too late.

The report expresses the hope that the Greek example will prompt individual governments to examine their policies towards convicted torturers, but is dismayed that the prosecuting authorities have appealed against the sentences imposed in 1975 and notes that the sentences of up to 23 years' jail may be reduced or commuted to fines.

Leading article, page 13

Kadar attack on human rights campaign

Budapest, April 17.—Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian party leader, has warned Western nations not to meddle in east European affairs over human rights issues.

"Everyone must understand," he asserted, "that today we are living in a world where even the strongest capitalist country cannot meddle in the life of the smallest socialist country."

Reuter.

Belgrade, April 17.—President Tito said tonight Yugoslavia will not bow to pressure on behalf of dissidents.

He said millions of Yugoslavs were free to travel, but the country had been attacked "because of two or three passports not being issued—and which will not be issued," Reuter.

Mr Fraser says sport and politics are linked

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne, April 17

The most interesting event at the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference in Canberra last week was a firm opening speech by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, criticising discrimination in sport. He surprised some Australians by saying it was "no longer credible that there was no relationship between sport and politics."

His speech was applauded by several African delegates. But apart from that, the conference was a quiet affair hardly attracting the interest of the Australian media.

More than 200 delegates from 61 countries attended, but with wives, secretaries and others the total number of people crowding into Canberra for the six-day meeting was at least 500. They took over both houses of Parliament and most of Canberra's hotels.

Earlier during the week, Mr Vitaly Ruben, the Soviet delegate, said that the disarmament talks between Russia and America would "finally and eventually" have positive results. Mr John Sparkman,

the American Senator, agreed, saying he thought there was a chance of a breakthrough when talks resume in May.

Two IPU reports attracted some attention. The first asserted that the liberation of Namibia (South West Africa) was likely to be realized through armed guerrilla struggle which would eventually spread to South Africa itself; and the second concluded that Chile had a Government modelled on the worst totalitarian regimes the world had known.

The conference gave a warning that the world will face a water crisis early in the next century unless concerted efforts now. A Japanese parliamentarian said the world was one step away from chaos because of failure to agree on an effective law of the sea.

A suggestion was made by the United Nations representative in Australia that children should run the world's parliaments for one day in 1979 and that, if the experiment proves useful, it could become an annual event. There were also the usual demands that South Africa end its apartheid policies.

Chou's widow visits Colombo

Colombo, April 17.—Mrs Teong Ying-chao, widow of the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, was given a warm welcome usually accorded visiting heads of state when she arrived here today for a five-day goodwill visit to Sri Lanka. Reuter.

Nagas propose talks in Delhi

Delhi, April 17.—Mr Zapu Angami Phizo, the insurgent Nagaland leader, who has been living in exile in Britain for the past 18 years, has expressed the desire to return to India for talks with Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister. Agence France-Press.

Guerrillas 'financed by banker'

From Andrew Tarnowski, Buenos Aires, April 17

Argentina's military authorities believe they are on the verge of uncovering the financier backing the country's crumbling left-wing guerrilla movement.

The budding scandal centres on Señor David Graiver, an Argentine international banking czar, whose reported death in a Mexican air crash last August has frequently been questioned.

The crash happened a few days after it was disclosed that \$50m (£29,400,000) in his care was missing. This led to the collapse of the American Bank and Trust Co in New York—the fourth largest failure in American financial history.

The announcement last week that the Army had arrested Señor Graiver's father, brother and sister and 12 others for alleged "subversive activities of high importance" and "economic crimes" comes after press reports alleging that Señor Graiver was in fact involved in financing the Montonero guerrillas.

The newspaper *La Nueva Provincia* of La Plata, which has close links with the military authorities, claims Señor Graiver invested Montonero funds gained from kidnappings and robberies in his Banco Comercial de La Plata.

The newspaper said a cheque on the Union des Banques Suisses for \$17m was paid into

the bank, earning \$130,000 interest monthly to finance Montonero operations.

The methods being used by the security forces in the investigations are causing growing concern, chiefly as a result of the abduction of four newspapermen all linked to the independent newspaper *La Opinion*.

The military have admitted holding only Señor Jacobo Timerman, founder and publisher of the newspaper, but according to relatives, the deputy manager was seized before dawn on Friday by the same group of 20 armed men that took away Señor Timerman. The production manager and a former journalist are also missing.

Pensions. The Times looks into what they all add up to.

On April 27, on the occasion of the annual conference of the National Association of Pension Funds, The Times is planning to publish its annual comprehensive Special Report on Pensions.

Practically every aspect of Pensions, Pension Funds—their management and development—will be written about and discussed.

From the role of the pension consultant to how to survive retirement from trade union thinking on pensions to the role of the Occupational Pensions Board; and, from discussing the security and viability of pensions to providing a glossary of pension terms, the Report will leave the reader with a complete picture of pensions and pension funds today.

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SPORT

Football

Rimmer has a lot more to do than stoop as Liverpool conquer

By Tom German

The mental and physical pacesetter in this major competition is worthy of a study in itself. Liverpool have already won the trophy twice, but the advantage or consolation they have thought of what a marvelous collection they have made. Perhaps a decade of success would make a team unmovable enough to "take each match as it comes" and use a cliché easily inter-worked among the football fraternity.

Certainly there was no hint of stresses and strains at their shirt collection in Liverpool, even with the second leg of the European Cup tie against Arsenal at Anfield on Saturday, even with the semi-final round of the FA Cup looming three days hence. They stepped back to the stadium and comfortably back to the top of the championship, though Arsenal's intent seemed to be to test the patience of the Reds, so many times the ball rolled back to Rimmer that he seemed a "wreck" and a "clumsy" as he "licked" the average weekend "wrecker".

Rimmer soon had much more to do than stoop, however, as Liverpool fled their claws. It was Liverpool because of his splendid "kicking" that Arsenal escaped a "lick" and a "clumsy" as he "licked" the average weekend "wrecker".

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Manchester City nearer to cutting the cake

Clive White

Manchester City, almost assured of a place in the European competition next season, could yet find a "crumb" that the Europa Cup on their plate if they continue to "lick" the average weekend "wrecker".

Liverpool have only to make one mistake and Ipswich will cut the cake.

They handed out nothing to West Bromwich Albion on Saturday and put a lower ceiling on their aspirations. Beating them from the top of the table, the absence of Royle and Doyle did not hurt a bit.

For Albion, trying to recover from 18 which was checked by Arsenal the previous week, it was an abrupt awakening from the world of the "wrecker".

Manchester City's midfield had a more substantial look with Barford, a former Albion player for eight seasons, working in a way that makes a mockery of his heart. The midfielder, however, was not as good as the "wrecker".

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Leeds progress is halted only by the band leader

By Keith Macklin

Coming events and cruel tradition cast deep shadows over Ipswich's progress in the Europa Cup at Anfield on Saturday. Leeds United, anxious to strike a blow before next week's FA Cup semi-final round, were not in the mood to play. They were not in the mood to play.

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Jones scores Tottenham's goal with his trusty left foot.

Punches of defiance from cornered men

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

It was a curious moment of opportunity brought Tottenham a goal. A curious moment of opportunity brought Tottenham a goal.

It was a curious moment of opportunity brought Tottenham a goal. A curious moment of opportunity brought Tottenham a goal.

Chelsea lucky to get away from Forest

By Geoffrey Green

Football Correspondent

Stanford Bridge, splashed with sunshine, was the scene of a match that was a real test of the two teams.

Stanford Bridge, splashed with sunshine, was the scene of a match that was a real test of the two teams.

Suspicion of weakness is confirmed by Ipswich

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

A season in which England's football has been so badly hit by the suspension of the League game continued to accept a responsibility.

A season in which England's football has been so badly hit by the suspension of the League game continued to accept a responsibility.

A brave Scots heart and canny mind grace Spanish champion

From John Hennessy

La Manga, April 17

If only we had known what was going to happen, the Spanish Open golf championship here yesterday would have been a good deal of a disappointment.

If only we had known what was going to happen, the Spanish Open golf championship here yesterday would have been a good deal of a disappointment.

A British 67th challenges US

From Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

Michelle Walker, of Britain, entered the final round of the women's international tournament at the Moss Creek Club here in South Carolina today.

Michelle Walker, of Britain, entered the final round of the women's international tournament at the Moss Creek Club here in South Carolina today.

Cotton picks right time to make amends

By Sydney Friskin

Southgate held Spencer under pressure again at the start of the second round in the seventh round of the Cotton Cup.

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Philbin wins fight-off for first place

By Stephen Fox

Phil Philbin, current British champion, defeated Richard Cohen, last year's winner, in a fight-off for first place in yesterday's Corbie Cup.

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Celtic win title

One goal by Craig against Hibernian in Edinburgh, gave Celtic their first Premier League title in the Scottish League.

One goal by Craig against Hibernian in Edinburgh, gave Celtic their first Premier League title in the Scottish League.

Horse show

Much Ado as small hunter beats a heavyweight

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Robert Oliver brought out a selection of young horses from his Newbury yard, and a champion, yesterday, to win a champion, yesterday, to win a champion.

Robert Oliver brought out a selection of young horses from his Newbury yard, and a champion, yesterday, to win a champion, yesterday, to win a champion.

Weekend results and tables									
First division									
Birmingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second division									
Blackburn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackpool	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third division									
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth division									
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scottish premier division									
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European results									
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Today's fixtures									
Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester United	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Wed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheff Utd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Brom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

West Indian openers capitalize on Pakistan's lost chance

Indomitable veteran Pugh refuses to yield in final

9

8

United States clean up then qualify

BRITISH WOMEN'S HOPE

Lloyd was unhappy at the pace the court, but nevertheless rays had an edge over his young opponent. The first eight games the second set were shared.

Swimming Russians go farther ahead

100 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. V. G. Maslennikov (USSR), 3:59.10; 2. G. Brander (Sweden), 4:00.17 (new world record); 3. Giorgio Quaderi (Italy), 4:07.17; 4. David Parker (GB), 4:08.00.

100 METRES INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY: 1. Francesco (USSR), 4:55.11; 3. D. Dav...

KASSLUER, Wernhold (Germ.) 2: 1.
 KASSNER, Ben 1: 11. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862

H. Anderson (Sweden). N. S. Adams, Cor
 Brad.
 and A. Henderson (Ireland). Cor
 Lead.
 weight: 1. V. Morrison; 2. B.
 W.
 3. D. Nicolas (Belgium); and
 4. G. Bergery (Sweden). Light-heavy
 weight: 1. S. Strom (Sweden); 2. T.
 Erick; 3. H. Debelius and L.
 (Canada). Heavyweight: 1. R.
 S. C. Walle (Belgium); 2. P. Had-
 S. C. Walle; 3. R. van
 Belgium. Super-heavy
 1. I. H. Drew; 2. J. Thompson;
 Mapp and K. Robinson.

[illegible]

Germany, 130, 175, 300; 3. PA
Nch. 136, 166, 300. Bonn

A Times Profile

**An exclusive club,
perhaps without power, but
certainly with influence**

The Bilderberg group



Probable present-day participants at the Bilderberg group meeting—Signor Giovanni Agnelli of Italy and Herr Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher below.

It is said by some to be a clique of the richest, economically and politically most powerful and influential men in the Western world who meet secretly to plan events that later appear just to happen; by others that it is a prep school for all major leaders of the West; by the extreme right a forum for subversive one-worldism; by the conspiracists a

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands with a proposal that he should chair a series of meetings that would help reestablish and redefine American and European relations confused

the Bilderberg forum. Late last year the steering committee met anxiously to confer: should they put an end to the whole business? Would it be agree to attend? Their bravura in being read has paid off—something one current member attributes to the open and "sensible way in which the Prince Bernhard affair was handled" and another to the fact that he was never anything more than a conveniently high-ranking chairman. Invitations have been accepted with alacrity; too much alacrity in

not until selected for government || pos



Probable present-day participants in the summit meeting—Signor Giovanni De Michelis, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, and Margaret Thatcher.

include M. Wilfrid S. Banghartner, former governor of the Banque de France, and Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

nderberg attendees, who
the changing nature of
cast, now amount to some
people over 25 years,
always shown this same
tending towards politicians,
ers and big business. The
business also explains the
cing—at least in Britain.
ountries have to subscribe
ing to cover costs. Mem-

clearly, are not the point." The

ts at the Bilderberg group
nelli of Italy and Herr
any, with Mrs Margaret
elow

anger is no stranger, and
will certainly come across
again. Another said: "The
ble event has something of
character of a picnic." Who
old faster it? (Only Mr.

...and after the EEC referendum, and decisions taken at Bilderberg meeting which immediately preceded it. (He has no value judgment himself—merely reported rumours circulating among right wing and far right publications.) A prominent British banker who attended that meeting dismissed the suggestion to me as "absolute rubbish".

Middle East was one

popular topic for discussion: members recollect with interest how very differently the American Republicans and Democrats reacted to the conversations. Prudent violence and how best to deal with it was another. Mr. Dealey and Mr. Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, both attended.

...not that anyone was actually, really, doing anything. That's absurd. The people remember. Mrs. Twardowski's husband came away with a... the moment. The politicians... picked up ideas about what... away with in international... politics if they came to power... the business men tried to assess... how to handle investments... the case of a change of govern... more in two days than in a... year of reading curds." And

The most surprising aspect of the Torquay meeting this year that it has been so little contaminated by Prince Bernhard's disgrace. He did, after all, chair the mastermind himself ever since its first days. Lord Home has agreed to take the chair—thus saving the Prince the embarrassment of appearing next, in the light of the fact now looks likely to be a well attended and impressive gathering. Produce more sports? Limit its programme to the next year? Get rid of the stagings? Reduce the number of members? Only one answer seems certain: the total secrecy that has surrounded the operation for over a quarter of a century is now considered by many to be more embarrassing than the scandal proved by the Prince's involvement. The Prince's sons and former members to talk to me. But nothing quite moves the doubts.

It is, of course, the members of the Bilderberg meetings that makes them so important. It hardly be of national interest if Bilderberg guests are minor industrialists or low ranking civil servants. But they are not. They are Ministers, chairmen of major leading European industrialists, members in fact of the capitalist dynasties who play leading roles in the economy of the continent. Mr. David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Baron Edmond de Rothschild have recently missed a year. And the fact that people as busy and important as this are prepared after a year to devote three days to the meetings is alone proof that they at least believe

them. "It is no accident or coincidence that 95 per cent of those who attend believe that what is being termed 'the establishment' is 'How else' asked one member somewhat ingenuously, 'do you attract the powerful' rather than with other powerful people? There are no star-games, the 'you star' attempts to broaden membership, to have been, most people agree, a complete failure. No resolutions go out to representatives from the developing countries otherwise you would simply turn down the United Nations," said one member with scorn. And, more intelligently, "We are looking for a new thinking and compatible people. It would be worse to

Women have hopes. They have significant roles to make their mark. There are only three in this gathering. There are virtually no trade union leaders. David Bassett and Mr Len array were invited but cannot attend. The furthest left is represented by a scattering of socialists and democrats. It was not until the daring move was made one year to be really radical: to invite Marshal Luban. He came. "But he did so many four letter words that we learnt our lesson." Even the unorthodox "as one who put it, are very very orthodox."

ard to see quite what they out-of-it and more conspicuously, the major industrial and bankers come flocking, and a distinguished former participant in the Biltmore's disquieting phenomenon about things of this kind—and I the Bilderberg pretty low that you are dealing with them. I mean, if it is a wish to be involved in some intellectual endeavour, this certainly is an American one: the intellectualization of the.

It is whether or not, and how, the best intellectual filtration that the Bilderberg meetings become important for it is as absurd to think that they have no influence on the world. I mean a group of interested and limited thinkers drawn mostly from powerful circles in the Western world.

Bilderberg Group may try to present itself as a "private" group for democracy, the senior common room of the Western West. They are, in heavily biased towards the interests of moderate conserva-

Caroline Moorehead
Times Newspapers Ltd 1977

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THE GRAMOPHONE

a Special Report
to mark the
centenary of
the discovery of
recorded sound

A question of balance

by John Culshaw

It is scarcely credible today that less than 40 years ago the gramophone was generally regarded as a toy: it still is to take its place alongside radio as one of the two great musical communicators of the century. Not that it had lacked musical values almost from the start, for great singers and instrumentalists were quicker than the public to appreciate its possibilities. Yet, until the end of the Second World War, it remained technically immature because of its limited capacity to reproduce music accurately and because the 78 rpm format imposed an interruption every four minutes or so.

What can only be called a revolution began quietly in November 1944, when the British company Decca introduced its (full) frequency range recording, which did exactly what it claimed to do: it extended the upper and lower recorded frequency range and so produced a much more accurate and immediate sound in terms of everything from a harpsichord to a full symphony orchestra. The next step came from the American company Columbia (CBS), which in the launching of the long-playing record, revolutionised 33 1/3 rpm, in 1948.

Within five years the 78 rpm record was dead commercially, and recorded music had made two huge steps forward: it had acquired a continuity of up

to 25 minutes a side (nowadays it is often more than 30), and the new plastic material from which LPs were made provided relatively silent surfaces. Eight years later came stereo, which added a new dimension (space) to recorded sound.

What all this technical progress portended was a repertoire explosion, comparable in effect though not in time span to the invention of the printed book. The gramophone, as a cultural medium ceased to be a repository for approximations of the sounds produced by the voices and fingers of the past, but began instead to exist in its own right. It quickly dropped the claim that what it provided was "the same as the concert hall, because as those cases where a living composer established a practical relationship with his recording company. Benjamin Britten worked contentedly with Decca for more than 25 years, and Sir Michael Tippett has developed a similar relationship with Philips. Earlier, CBS in America pioneered comprehensive recordings of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Wagner's Ring cycle was completed in 1965; 10 years later there were four—and in some countries five—competitive versions. A vogue developed for complete symphonic editions, and not just of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Brahms: the complete symphonies of Haydn and Mozart have been on the market for some time.

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fine reference book. Unlike a broadcast, it is permanent, and can be referred to over and over again, and compared with other sources. What was considered a definitive style of performance by one generation can be related to the preferences of the next (Kreiser's approach as against Heifetz's, for example: both valid but essentially different; or Bach's later there were four—and in some countries five—competitive versions. A vogue developed for complete symphonic editions, and not just of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Brahms: the complete symphonies of Haydn and Mozart have been on the market for some time.

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three weeks to record an opera with a huge cast and a timing of two and a half hours. It can take more than three months to record one LP involving a small group and with a running time of 40 minutes.

The opera will have cost a small fortune and may not show a return on the money invested for two or three years, but if it is good enough it will remain in the catalogue (and continue to make profits) for 25 years or more. The pop LP with its low overheads except for staff and machines will be either a mildly painful write-off or an enormous profit-maker in the short term, although many of the better pop LPs qualify for the long-term stakes and so become a different kind of "classic".

If this is an art, it is an art born of technology. The recorded pop music of the 1920s and 1930s was innocuous dance music with little or no appeal to the young: the word "teenagers" as we now use it had not entered the vocabulary. It was the sound of music, and particularly the recorded sound of music, that led to the evolution of pop, just as it led to the imaginative use of techniques in classical music. There have been abuses— even, some would say, outrages; yet nothing more than a good pair of ears is required to pick out the good from the bad in either area.

Thus the use of multi-track tape machines coupled to an exceptional number of microphone channels has long been standard practice

continued on next page

Present perfect

by Patrick O'Leary

Recorded sound was in its middle period when I came to it. The family's first gramophone was a wooden box which looked as if it might have been produced by a manufacturer of coffee grinders.

From it, after strenuous winding and careful adjustments of the needle, came the voices of Turner, Layton and Clarence Brown singing "Bye Bye Blackbird". In those innocent days nobody thought it odd that some of London's most famous entertainers were invited to record on a black, white poor whites

were strumming banjos in Negro minstrel shows. But eyebrows were raised when cheap portables became available. They were operated by young men with loud socks, invading peaceful picnic spots with the strains of "I Never See Maggie Alone".

A few years later a radio-gramophone, with automatic record changer, was installed in our living room. Most of the work went out of home records, and the walnut cabinet meant the machine had been treated and become a piece of furniture.

At that point, gramophones and I parted company, with only fleeting subsequent encounters. So an invitation recently to hear a

system said to combine binocular, biphonic and stereophonic characteristics was like being asked to step out of the Middle Ages into the space age.

The basic purpose is to enable music to be heard through two or four loudspeakers, with the naturalness normally restricted to listeners wearing headphones. As parlour tricks, the gramophone threw voices round the room like a ventriloquist, and made a disembodied girl come closer and closer until she was whispering in your ear in French. One young man murmured that it would have been cheaper to use a real girl but we went to lunch visibly, and aurally, impressed.

I am tempted to say the development of the gramophone can go no farther. But it is certain that every company is working hard to coax a little more out of existing techniques, or on a gadget which will turn all those techniques upside down.

Browsing through the literature on the first 100 years, it is surprising how often some refinement apparently invented yesterday had its origin long ago. The original talking machines were designed to help or even supplant American stenographers.

The frivolous jukebox had its counterpart in the 1890s. After dropping a nickel in, clients listened to the wax cylinder through ear tubes.

The term high fidelity, which did as much for gramophone makers as the invention of the slicer for bakers, is said to have been coined more than 50 years ago by a British electrical engineer.

An early milestone in the progress of the talking machine was the switch from the cylinder of Edison's phonograph to the disc of the gramophone. It took place largely before the First World War, although cylinders were still produced until 1939.

Confusingly, even after the change Americans went on calling their disc-players phonographs. This arose through one of many courtroom battles over patents in the United States; lawyers had almost as much influence as inventors on the development of the machines.

In the 1920s came the use of electricity for both recording and playing records. Manufacturers also began experimenting with the newly invented wireless, building what they called phonograph-radios.

Simultaneously the appearance of record players changed. Loudspeakers, which had been growing bigger and uglier, were folded and fitted into cabinets. This made it possible for turntables to be concealed by lids.

Many efforts were made between the wars to extend playing time beyond the normal four minutes for a 12in disc. But it was the late 1940s before the slow-turning long-playing record made real headway.

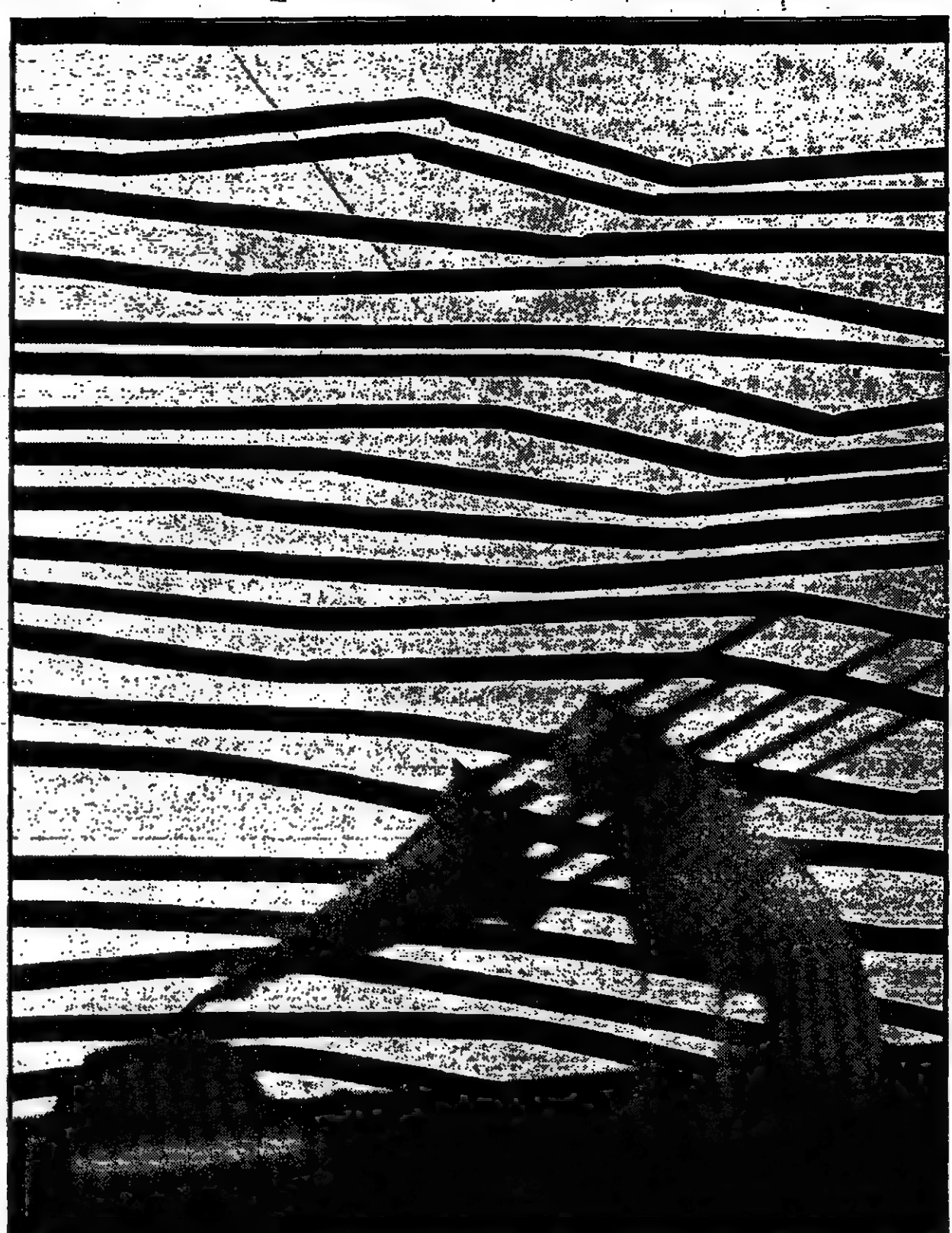
Another 10 years saw the arrival of commercial stereophony, recordings made with two or more microphones, and played back through two loudspeakers. Now we have quadraphony, with four loudspeakers.

Along the way the gramophone has taken many strange turnings, some of them up blind alleys. Several models have to be seen to be believed, and the public will have opportunities to do so this year, and to hear a few of them as well.

An exact replica of Edison's original phonograph is being made as an exhibition at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, from early July to October. Also in the comprehensive show will be one of the copies painted by the original artist of the trademark for His Master's Voice. The little dog proved better for sales than the earlier Recording Angel, or rival labels featuring a listening cat and short-skirted girls.

In the second half of August there will be an exhibition at the South Kensington headquarters of the British Institute of Recorded Sound. The institute, which is organising the display jointly with the City of London Phonographic Society, holds a reference collection of nearly 300,000 records.

Not far away, in December, the Science Museum will draw on the EMI collection to add to its own standing exhibits. One of the museum's treasures difficult to miss is the papier maché horn which dwarfs an E.M. Ginn hand-made gramophone. The horn was made from telephone directories.



Lester Bookbinder, with acknowledgement to EMI Records, proprietors of the His Master's Voice trademark.

Beginner's Luck!

Planning to start your first Hi-Fi system? JVC have designed a receiver that fits the bill. The many convenient features of the JR-S100 show that it offers much more than similarly priced receivers, and one good listening demonstration proves it. JVC also gives you the same Original Sound Realism that is our policy in all our high fidelity equipment. The power output is 20 watts per channel, min. RMS, into 8 ohms, both channels driven, with no more than 0.5% total harmonic distortion. This is more than enough to fill your room with rich musical sounds at any volume you like.

As in all the other JVC receivers, the JR-S100 has an elaborate OCL pure complementary power output section using high-quality discrete power transistors, the stability of a constant-voltage dual power supply and a fail-safe power protection circuit. The long and linear dial, sensitive and selective FM section and all other useful and

sound-improving features of the FM/AM section in this receiver are identical to those found in the more costly models. Of particular interest is the Quadrature Detector which provides wide-range, low-distortion signal detection with improved capture ratio, and the IC-formed PLL (Phase-Locked Loop) circuit in the FM multiplex demodulator to ensure better FM stereo separation over a wider frequency range.

Also featured is an accurate centre-of-channel meter to show you when you have selected an FM station at the very centre of its signal where distortion is minimal and stereo separation at its best. It works with the signal meter which indicates when you are tuned to an FM signal (or AM) at its highest signal strength.

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Dean Martin
Aretha Franklin
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Bonnie Raitt
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Recording the sound revolution

by Kenneth Gosling

It was a certain Mr Chadbourne, who made an impassioned plea at a convention in Chicago in May 1890 for some agreement to be reached on the considerable jangle which had arisen over the best way of presenting recorded sound.

Five years earlier, and some eight years after Thomas Edison invented the phonograph, there had appeared a machine called the

graphophone. What, Mr Chadbourne asked, was the use of having two machines? "There are splendid points about this graphophone, and I like it better than I do the phonograph—but why don't they make it all in one?"

The minutes of the convention of local phonograph companies at the Auditorium Hotel record that he went on in much the same vein. It seemed to him, he said, that the stop-and-start motion of the graphophone could not be beaten—it was splendid—while that on the phonograph was utterly worthless.

"And yet," he thundered,

"you persist in putting out a machine that the public has to suffer—there must be something done, and the more emphatic you can make this, I tell you the better we are off, and the North American Company and the Graphophone Company and the 900,000 others who are interested here must know that fact and know it most emphatically."

That sidelight on the early agonizings which went on not only in the United States but in Europe, is part of the British Phonographic Industry's attempt at reconstructing what actually

occurred over a crucial period in the history of recorded sound.

"Our continuing researches," the BPI says, "reveal an increasing number of instances in which an element of doubt is cast on names and dates as being the real origin of a recording method or medium". The lesson to be learnt, since that was equally true of many inventions, was never to be definite unless the evidence was indisputable.

Nevertheless, the BPI has succeeded in erecting a number of historical signposts stretching from 1877, when, on April 18, Charles

Cros, a French poet and inventor, came up with a proposal for a machine to record and replay sound.

What became of M Cros is not clear; Edison, however, in the same year, brought out his own invention. His prototype used cylinders made of cardboard and covered in tinfoil, which was replaced by wax when Alexander Graham Bell came into the picture.

Edison's recitation of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was the first sound to emerge at the first public demonstration. On Christmas Eve that year he applied for a patent.

The phonograph was not taken very seriously; it was, in the public view, a toy—a primitive kind of juke box, or a rather unreliable dictating machine suffering from stenographers.

The companies trying to sell the machine—sometimes honestly, occasionally illegally—became involved in all kinds of commercial trouble.

In 1887 Emile Berliner established the disc gramophone, beginning small-scale manufacture in 1894. To him goes the credit for the disc, the lateral cut groove and mass production. There were drawbacks, he found, in trying to make the machine work with a hand-

crank; and there was a need, he soon realised, for a clockwork drive and controlled speed.

So another American joined the great sound revolution. Eldridge R. Johnson, who had a small machine-shop in Camden, New Jersey, invented a practical method of operating the gramophone with a spring-driven motor—he also improved the sound-box and began building machines and parts for Berliner from 1896.

This was a fruitful period, as the BPI pointed out, despite commercial chaos, Berliner was working to perfect the disc; Edison

was producing and promoting the phonograph. And local companies were sprouting throughout the United States as licensees of either Edison or Bell.

No wonder Mr Chadbourne was moved to make his protest. Progress, however, haphazard, was by now assured. By 1900 musical and monologue recordings were being issued for home entertainments and sold in steadily increasing quantities.

But, for one man, whose name crops up a good 20 years before 1877, the whole business must have seemed as frustrating as making a

phonograph; Bell was producing and promoting the phonograph. And local companies were sprouting throughout the United States as licensees of either Edison or Bell.

The man was Leon S. French scientist, who constructed a device he called, as a wavy line, on smoked surface of a top cylinder the movement of a diaphragm or other vibrating body.

It was a great idea, only trouble was that he could record, he could reproduce. And that his invention, a less marketable commodity.

The author is Arts Reporter, *The Times*.

Needled over time

"Radio's bridle" is how the late R. G. Walford, then Head of Copyright for the BBC, defined "needle time" in a paper in 1971. The definition remains a sound one since the Musicians' Union, concerned about its members' employment prospects, looks sternly on any infringement of existing agreements.

A one-sentence explanation of this procedure is contained in the *BBC Handbook*. "An agreement with Phonographic Performance Ltd", it says, "provides for the right to broadcast commercial gramophone records, the BBC's various radio and television services being allocated fixed periods of 'needle time' in return for an annual lump sum payment."

With the advent of commercial radio, similar agreements have been negotiated. The first, which Mr Walford examined, was Radio Manx, set up in June, 1964, as the first commercial radio company operating on land in the British Isles.

It asked PPL for unlimited use of records, but PPL, a central body comprising most British record manufacturers which has existed since 1934, refused. No more than 20 per cent of Radio Manx's air time, it said, could be taken up with commercial records.

This was about the same proportion allocated to the BBC's domestic services, and what was applicable to them

should also apply to Radio Manx.

The island's station made a stand on the issue, taking the dispute to the Performing Right Tribunal. It was in the nature of a test case because the mainland commercial radio companies were only a few years from coming into existence.

In the event, after hearings in 1964 and 1965, with the BBC and the Musicians' Union joined as interested parties, the tribunal decided that the PPL's refusal to allow more than 20 per cent of air time was unreasonable and awarded Radio Manx 50 per cent, with a maximum of 42 hours in any single week.

The offshore stations, the so-called pirates operating outside territorial waters, were able to ignore all statutory provisions; in some cases they made token payments to the Performing Right Society, accepted by the society as better than nothing, and no agreements were concluded.

When the BBC was asked to fill the vacuum created by the closure of the pirate stations, it was already bound by its own agreement with the PPL. But it secured a small increase in needle time from the then 75 hours a week to 82 hours, easing the effects of splitting the Light Programme into Radios 1 and 2. Radio 1 got 34½ hours a week, Radio 2 18, and Radio 3 most of the balance, with a small amount to Radio 4.

Mr Walford pointed out that record companies fear the adverse effect on sales of the indiscriminate and unlimited use of a particular record, especially when it has just reached the market and made the top 10; in most needle time agreements provision is made for this.

In the case of Radio Manx, it was agreed that no record should be broadcast more than twice in each 24 hours, or more than 10 times a week.

But of paramount importance was the attitude and influence of the Musicians' Union. The union laid down

that if any agreements permitted what it regarded as an excessive amount of needle time, it would then, if necessary, take industrial action against the gramophone companies by refusing to permit any commercial recording until the position was adjusted.

The union fears that if unrestricted and unreasonable needle time is given to the broadcasting organizations, the result would inevitably mean fewer live broadcasts and therefore more unemployment for its members.

K.G.

COST BREAKDOWN FOR RECORDS AND TAPE

The costs of making and selling an LP, tape or single are different for every new release. The following is a rough indication of the structure of costs.

	Full-price LP (25.00)	Budget LP (20.25)	Pop single (20.65)	Cassette (23.25)
Value-added tax	33	33	33	33
Dealer margin	11	11	12	11
Distribution	13	6	13	12
Artist royalty	6	6	6	6
Copyright royalty	4	6	—	2
Sleeve (box + liner)	9	18	10	13
Disc and pressing (duplication)	8	3	9	7
Marketing	3	1	3	3
Recording (studios)	4	2	4	5
Other record company overheads	3	2	2	3
Record company profit	100	100	100	100

Percentages apply to goods made and sold in Britain.

Signals beyond the dreams of Edison

by Geoffrey Oord

In the 100 years since the invention of the talking machine man has walked on the moon, transmitted moving pictures around the world and harnessed the sun's rays for power—but the basic process for reproducing sound still depends on the amplification of signals through a loudspeaker. Admittedly, the way in which those signals are recorded and amplified has developed technically beyond the wildest dreams of Thomas Edison, but the principle remains the same.

However, the quality of recorded sound has improved dramatically, particularly in the past 20 years and given the proper advanced equipment it is now possible to hear music in one's home exactly as it is heard in the concert hall (even better than in some concert halls). But where are the radical new developments in the business of reproducing sounds? I wish I could tell you of startling inventions that will revolutionize our lives. Perhaps something like the machine used by David Bowie in the film *The Man Who Fell to Earth* which appears to reproduce

music from a golfball-like object placed in a large unpurged dinner plate?

Or perhaps in years to come we will be able to tap into a central computerized library of taped recordings thereby dispensing with the record altogether. But after a lifetime spent in this business of making and selling sound, I am convinced that the traditional grooved plastic record will be with us for many years to come. There is something intrinsically pleasurable about the whole process of selecting, buying and playing a record. Indeed the dedicated hi-fi enthusiast probably derives as much pleasure from browsing through his collection, extracting the record from its sleeve, carefully cleaning the surfaces, and adjusting the controls of his hi-fi as from listening to the music.

Some will argue that the tape cassette is a growing threat to the record, but while sales of tapes account for 30 per cent of the industry's turnover this is not at the expense of record sales. The tape in its plastic box and stereo eight-track cartridge held up the development of tape sales for many years.)

Nor will any other section of the rapidly growing

leisure market encroach on the music industry. Today's young generations have grown up with the sound of pop music in their ears—it is a part of their lives and I am convinced that our industry will not only maintain present sales but will be one of the big growth industries of the rest of this—and the next decade.

There will, of course, be changes and innovations and indeed two years ago it looked as if quadrasonic—or four-channel—sound was about to oust the stereo record. But the industry fight of all misjudged the market with the public only then coming to terms with stereo, and people were far from ready to make another expensive change of playback equipment.

Also the consumer was confused by the variety of different systems of quad and the industry could not make a concerted exploitation of the new sound because few were prepared fully to back one system against another. (A similar conflict between the cassette and stereo eight-track cartridge held up the development of tape sales for many years.)

I have no doubt that four-channel sound could in time revolutionize the record business but not until we decide on one system and back it with an industry wide marketing campaign integrated between the record industry and hardware manufacturers.

Another slowly developing innovation is the combination of sound and vision through the videodisc and videocassette. In the United States RCA is well advanced in its development of its Videodisc system which will provide both high-quality sound and colour vision transmitted through a standard domestic television receiver, in the home. The disc will have the appearance of any normal grooved record and the picture signal will be retrieved by a metallic electrode deposited on the stylus.

Over the past five years recording techniques have become more and more complex and the record producer and his recording engineer are now playing an increasingly important role in the manufacture of a record.

The consumer is now experiencing a far higher quality sound reproduction with the growth of the hi-fi separates and music centre sections of the hardware industry, and he consequently demands a higher standard of sound from his records. It is in the record-

ing studios that this is best achieved and it is wise musician or singer allows his producer engineer the freedom of the wide range of techniques that are possible modern multi-tracked recording consoles.

But as always the future of our industry in the hands of the producers and writers. The business flourishes of periods of new music trends and it is the responsibility of the record companies to use the power of today's successes to encourage and subsidize musical innovators of tomorrow.

To a great extent, fashion for mass markets past hits on compila albums through the med of television advertising contributing to this very fact overlooked some of our young artists who would suggest that it is something almost new in this form of merchandising.

My mind it is worthy that yesterday's should help to finance a new talent struggling to find an outlet in an area of arts in which it has always been difficult to achieve recognition. Today, because of the rising costs of stage live concerts, it is even harder for new artists to bring their talents to the public. And the restriction of Top 30 format broadcasting do not help in newcomers to be heard.

But whatever the new decade brings in music fashion or the means by which it is reproduced, firmly believes that recorded sound business is a bright and healthy future. Despite all predictions to the contrary, record sales are this very moment enjoying a boom during a time of economic privation. It seems that our second century is assured.

The author is managing director, RCA Records (UK).

The author is managing director, RCA Records (UK).

Since we made our first recording



there's been a whole lot of making going on



Today's best in recorded music from Classical to Rock

A question of balance

continued from previous page in pop music, though its fairly recent application to the classics is at least questionable. At its most elementary, it poses the question whether the balance of an orchestra is best left to the conductor or put into the hands of the studio engineer at a control desk. Most musicians, and all but a handful of classical "revolutionaries" within the record industry, would prefer to leave the issue to the conductor or better still—seek a close working relationship between the conductor and the recording staff.

Recycling has become a major part of the record industry; it is the LP equivalent of the paperback Records that have been usurped by later versions of the same music, or which may be (though not necessarily) technically inferior to the latest issues, are regularly recycled on bargain-price labels.

More often than not such records are recycled to today's standards, and the bargain labels carry some unsurpassed performances by artists of the calibre of Beecham, Furtwängler and Monteverdi. It is only a quibble, record buyer who now demands the latest version of anything, for it may be that for half the price he can obtain a finer performance and at least as good a recording even if it is 15 years old.

Britain's position in recording is ambivalent. British records are usually as good as and often better than any others. The more you travel, the more you encounter that opinion. On the other hand, British musicians lost a fortune

because of the obdurate attitude of their union during the launching period of LP in the early 1950s.

With the exception of the Philharmonia Orchestra, which was founded primarily as a first-class "house" orchestra for EMI, the companies were forced to look abroad, not so much because of the financial demands of British musicians, but because of the antiquated restrictions imposed on the use of time and the application of new technologies. Accordingly, while by no means ignoring British orchestras, they found it economically attractive to record in Vienna, Amsterdam, Paris, Berlin, Milan, Rome and several other cities where such restrictions did not apply.

Over the past 10 years the major British (and some European) companies have moved boldly into the United States, partly because their artists wished to work there, but also because the American union, stringent though it may be, works in partnership with the recording team. If a musician is late for a session in England, the time is lost to the company and the union accepts no responsibility. In the United States, the union representative will not permit payment to be clocked until every musician is in his seat and tuned up.

The reason why the record industry has flourished, and will continue to flourish, emerges from one clinching question: of what other consumer product can it be said that it has immeasurably improved its quality, versatility and availability over a period of 25 years while achieving a price reduction in real terms? In June, 1945, it would have cost you £1 9s 3d (including purchase tax) to buy a quality label recording of Grieg's Piano Concerto spread over six 78 rpm sides, and your choice of performance would have been limited. That price, in terms of today, is approximately £6.

Yet in March, 1977, you could take your choice from 23 performances of the Grieg, each recorded on one side of an LP with another concerto (most frequently the Schumann) on the other. The most expensive recording is listed at £3.50 (including value-added tax) and the cheapest is just £1. The gramophone is not just an artistic miracle; it is something of an economic miracle as well.



An electron microscopic magnification of a coarse groove gramophone record which forms the basis of the graphic on page 1.



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مكتبة الصوت

A History of Recording



1898
First headquarters of The Gramophone Company in London.



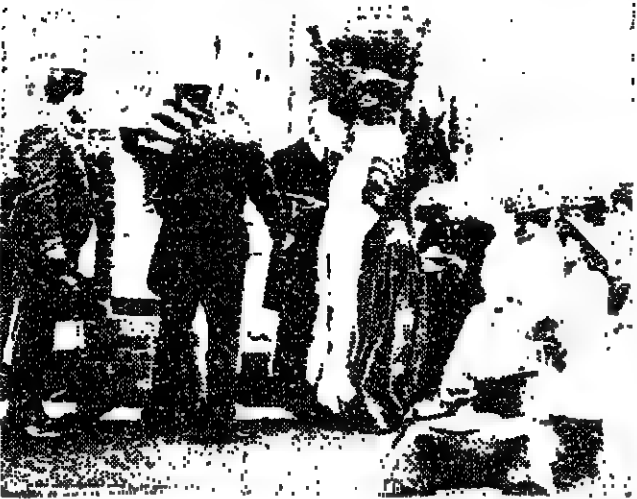
1899
"His Master's Voice": one of the world's most famous trademarks.



1902
Recording by HMV brings international fame to Caruso, the unforgettable Italian tenor.



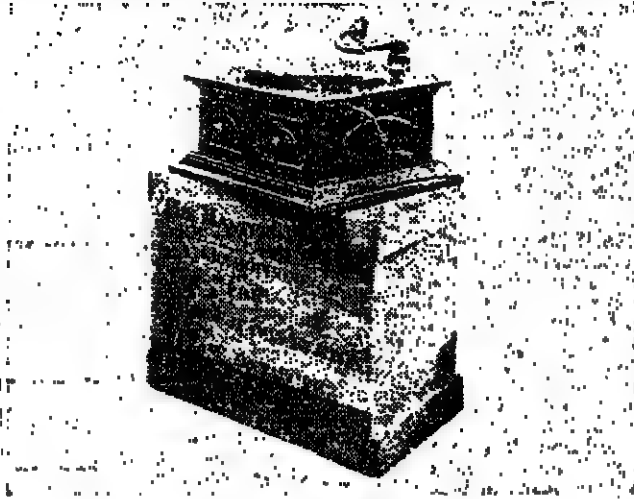
1905
A coup for the gramophone: The Queen of Song, Adelina Patti, records for HMV.



1907
Nellie Melba, the great soprano, lays the cornerstone of the new record factory at Hayes.



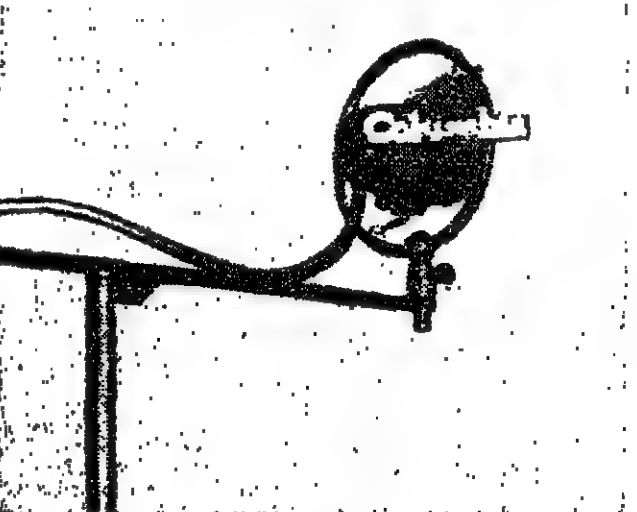
1913
Chaliapin, leading Russian performer, opens new recording rooms at Hayes.



1914
HMV gramophone plus the latest 'hits' goes to the South Pole with Shackleton's expedition.



1921
The Jazz Age thrives: Original Dixieland Jazz-Band.



1925
The microphone makes its debut in recording studios.



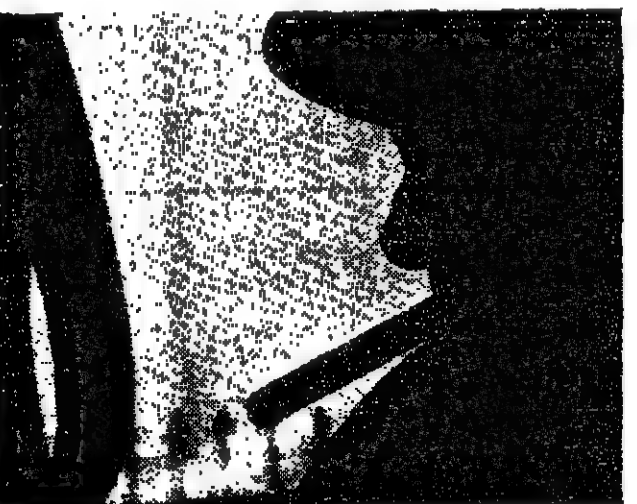
1927
The boy wonder: Yehudi Menuhin at the start of a brilliant recording career.



1930
The founding of Britain's world-famous recording studios, Abbey Road.



1933
Noel Coward exploits the artistic capabilities of the microphone, recording for EMI.



1940
Winston Churchill's wartime speeches perpetuated on HMV.



1948
EMI recordings contribute to re-establishing Otto Klemperer's international fame.



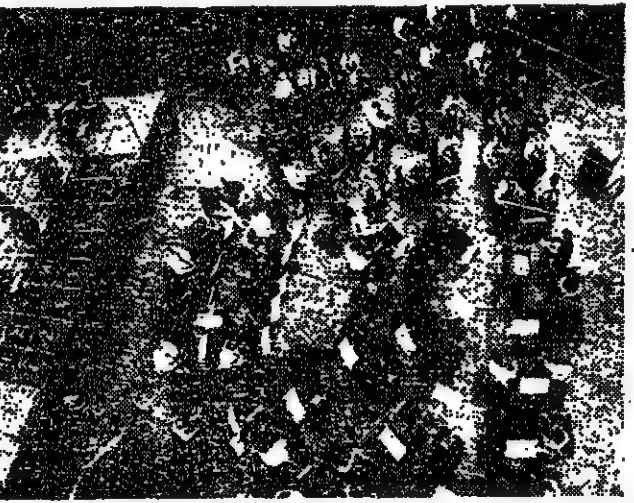
1955
Sinatra records...



1958
...and Cliff Richard.



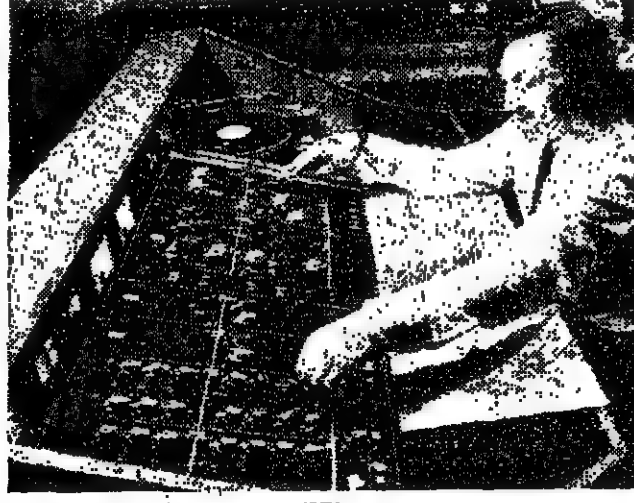
1963
The Beatles make their first 'hit'.



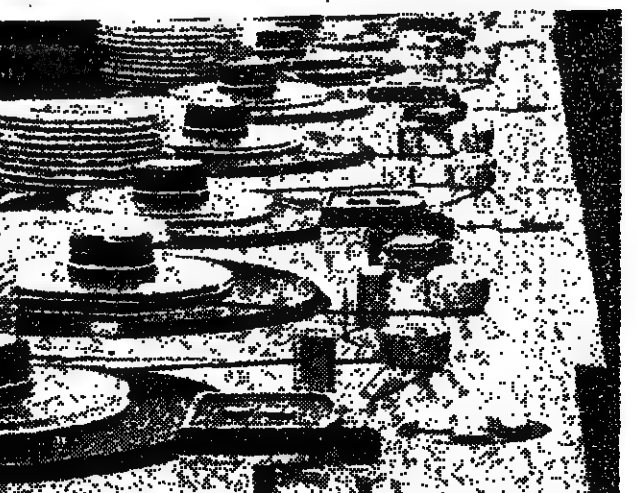
1967
Landmark in stereo recording: new method enhances dramatic effect as Giulini conducts Verdi's Don Carlo.



1969
Classical meets pop. Royal Philharmonic and Deep Purple, recorded together by EMI.



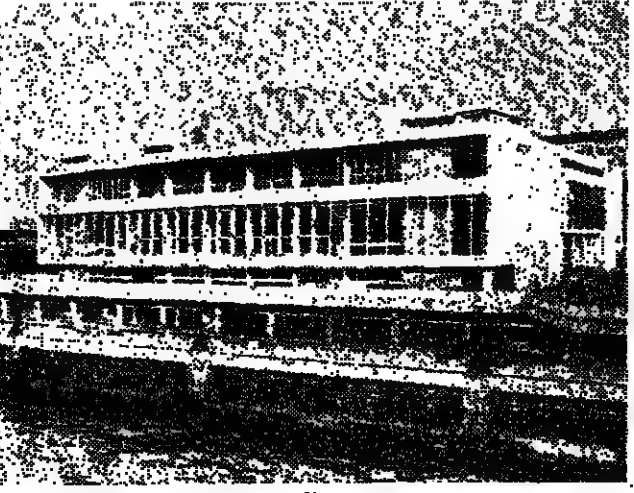
1971
The rebuilding of Abbey Road establishes new standards in recording technology.



1972
EMI opens new UK factory at Hayes, the largest for discs and tapes in Europe.



1973
EMI celebrates the 75th anniversary of its contribution to recorded sound.



1977
Centenary of Recorded Sound to be commemorated by a concert sponsored by EMI at the Royal Festival Hall.

Since 1898, EMI has made a large part of the history of recorded sound. The creative and technical advances we have contributed during almost 80 years have accounted for much of the development of the recording art. And as recording has developed and grown, so has our place in the music industry.

Today EMI makes one in every five of the more than 1,000 million records sold around the world. Every week EMI's music companies, in 34 countries, produce records in over 40 languages and dialects.

In the process, we have become a major international force across the whole spectrum of music, from music publishing to retail operations. In 1976 our music and recording activities achieved worldwide sales of almost £345 million.

All of which is a good record, by any standards. Our past and present achievements are the foundation for our future commitment. We intend to make history repeat itself.

EMI

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The world's leading recording organisation

Popular marriage begets golden children

by Derek Jewell

An operatic tenor, Enrico Caruso, made the first gramophone record to sell a million copies (gold disc in the jargon of the trade), and he chose a piece from the operatic repertoire to achieve the innovation: "On With the Motley" from Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci*. The year was 1902.

This deed broke the barriers of prejudice against the instrument and sealed its respectability—but it was the last occasion on which the classical European repertoire had a decisive influence in the history of the gramophone. In the twentieth century, popular music (no one's great surprise) has been the *raison d'être* of the record business; and records, together with radio, have created the popular music business.

Even the coming of the long-playing 33 rpm disc in the late 1940s, taking over from the three-minute 78 rpm record, and so obviously convenient for the fairly unbroken recording of symphonies, was a benefit only, rather than an instrument of revolutionary change.

Until long-playing records arrived, popular music was mostly held within the trap of the three-minute disc. It was expected, even demanded, by the record-makers that artists should tailor songs or instrumentalists to that length. When Duke Ellington, for example, turned out the 12-minute composition which mourned his mother's death in 1935, "Reminiscing in Tempo", it was not warmly regarded by his masters because it covered four disc sides.

For so-called popular musicians—whether in jazz or, later, rock 'n' roll—the LP meant an exciting liberation. In the 1950s, jazz musicians grasped that freedom with performances of increasing length and complexity. Film soundtracks and stage musicals could be given a more extended run and, by the 1970s, rock musicians were encouraged to produce important works which bore an obvious resemblance to the symphony.

ies, suites and operas of the previous two centuries. The change for popular music between the first and second halves of the century was immense.

It has been artistically liberating in another way. A classical symphony, played by an orchestra, may be performed similarly in either concert hall or recording studio. This is not true of many works by popular musicians. Mike Oldfield is an extreme example, creating a composition like *Tubular Bells* almost as a soloist, recording separate tapes playing many instruments, then mixing them to make a quasi-orchestral whole.

The mixing of differing tapes is now part and parcel of what hundreds of solo artists and groups regularly do. It is, indeed, an art in itself. Contemporary popular music is to a large extent a child of the recording studio.

Riddles of terminology

The very word "popular" is, inevitably, loosely used and often misunderstood today. It is employed here to mean the many twentieth-century derivatives of Afro-American music—the outcome of the merging of European and African modes which happened in the United States during the nineteenth century.

Work songs, spirituals, gospel music, ragtime, blues, jazz, rhythm-and-blues, crooning and rock 'n' roll were some of those derivatives, and during our century so many side influences (from folk music and vaudeville to abstract avant garde works) have also affected these styles that it has become increasingly difficult even to know what is meant by the phrase "jazz musician".

By the 1950s, however, popular music was to make another revolution for the record business, the most spectacular. The rock 'n' roll craze symbolized in the figure of Elvis Presley, coupled with teenage spending power, triggered the enormous increase in record sales which was to become the norm of our age.

Until the Second World War there had never been a year with more than seven "gold" discs; throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the figure is likelier to have been more than 100 million-sellers each year. An individual artist like Bing Crosby sold more than 300 million

ally in the classical area, which might otherwise have been impossible. And, in their way, they reflect the history not only of popular musical taste in our century but also of the sociological and political condition of western man.

Look through the nearest thing to a definitive work on million sellers, Joseph Murray's *Book of Golden Discs*, and the shape of the musical accompaniment to our lives, and the lives of our fathers and grandfathers, becomes apparent.

In the first decade or two of the century, the million-sellers are spirituals, minstrel-show tunes and ragtime. Al Jolson is the first artist to surface. The coming of jazz is the next watershed, with names like Red Nichols and Paul Whiteman, as well as that of the great blues singer, Bessie Smith, an important harbinger of the emergence of black American music in its own right during the 1930s and 1940s.

But in the 1930s and 1940s, white entertainers still dominate. The most successful jazz or swing bands are white: Tommy Dorsey, Harry James, Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, Artie Shaw. The solo singers have also arrived: Bing Crosby, Judy Garland, Frank Sinatra, Perry Como, Doris Day, with Ella Fitzgerald and Nat King Cole among the black artists.

Occasionally, a classical or quasi-classical record achieves enough mass popularity to go gold—Ernest Lough, with a Mendelssohn work recorded in 1927; Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony with Strauss waltzes in 1939. The Second World War is reflected, too, through Lale Andersen's "Lili Marlene" (1939), which became the marching song of troops on both sides, and Spike Jones's novelty number, "Der Führer's Face".

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records by the 1970s, with his "White Christmas" alone exceeding 30 million. There is little wonder that the young's composer, Irving Berlin, rings every Christmas Day to thank him.

The 1960s and 1970 have, arguably, been the golden decades for records and for popular music. The sheer range of music available on record is astonishing; the cream of the old and a great variety of the new. Most popular music, almost by definition, is evanescent and of little account; but the best has been remarkable in quality or in scope.

The big names like The Beatles and Simon and Garfunkel scarcely need enumerating—and later, Led Zeppelin, Yes, Pink Floyd and scores more. Popular music can simply be fun, entertaining, part of making rites or easy background; but it can be more.

From the assertion of "protest" (Bob Dylan) and emergent American black power (James Brown) the past 20 years or so have charted the increasingly complex and fearsome world we live in. They did much the same, too, although not so penetratingly, when Bing was singing "Buddy, Can You Spare A Dime?" or when Glenn Miller was creating soft sounds for men and women to live, love and die by in the war-torn 1940s.

It is easy to believe that "pop" (the nonmusical word sometimes misused to describe the encyclopedia of recorded modern music) is too much of a good, or bad, thing. So it often is, and the eternal indiscriminate play of trivial "pop" records on radio in many countries encourages such feelings. The inflation by the media of "pop" triviality and sensationalism—punk, rock, any, or drugs cases—equally inhibits understanding.

In part, it is the record industry's own fault; some labels tend not to miss opportunities to publicize the bizarre or the shocking in their catalogues. But what wins more newspaper column space or air-time only fractionally represents the meaning of the marriage between the gramophone and popular music.

In the blessed library of recorded sound, to use Alister Cooke's phrase, it will not be Johnny Rotten or Tiny Tim who are remembered by a future century. Without the gramophone, the voice of Sinatra, the songs of Cole Porter, the infinite variety of Ellington, the symphonies of Mahler would have remained only memories or mere symbols on paper.

by Kenneth Owen

Computer-aided sound mixing in recording studios marks the start of the modern record-making process; computerized processing of orders for dealers is the final stage. Between these two points lies a complicated sequence: combining the technology of automation with human creativity and skill.

Those outside the record industry may be surprised at the degree to which performance can be manipulated inside a studio's control room, though they will be aware of the great improvements in the overall quality of recorded sound that have taken place over the past 10 or 20 years.

Carefully positioned microphones in the studio feed the sound of individual instruments or groups of instruments on to loudspeakers in the control room and, for recording, on to separate tracks on high-quality magnetic tape.

Preliminary run-throughs enable the recording engineers to adjust the volume and characteristics of the sound on each of these tracks by moving the controls on a large and complicated "mixer desk" console. During the actual recording, up to 24 tracks can be used on a 24 wide tape.

Later, they can be played back individually, all together, or in different combinations.

New tracks can be added—a vocalist might record separately from his or her musicians; exotic accompaniment might be recorded in another country; different versions (or repeated attempts at the same version) of the music might be recorded.

From these ingredients—all almost infinitely variable by the controls of the sound-mixing console—the record producer can later assemble the sound he wants. He can experiment.

In pop music he is likely to try many variations, electronically manipulating the individual tracks until he achieves the best possible combination.

In classical music, the post-recording editing is more a question of choosing the best performances of the individual movements or passages. Some of which may have been recorded perhaps a dozen times) which together go to make up the complete work.

Computer-assisted sound mixing systems have recently been introduced in which the memory and control resources of microcomputers are used to relieve the studio sound engineer of routine chores in the mixing process.

A Rupert Neve system recently installed by Air Recording Studios, Oxford Street, London (and ordered for EMI at Abbey Road) is claimed to be the most advanced of its type in the world.

When the desired combination is achieved, the 24-track tape is "mixed down" to a two-track stereo (or four-track quadraphonic) tape. This is the master tape from which the record will be produced.

At EMI's Abbey Road studio in London there are six disc-cutting rooms. Each contains a tape machine to play back the master tape, a mixer desk, and a precision cutting lathe.

The lathe has a turntable on which is placed a blank lacquered disc. As this rotates under the cutting head, a heated stylus begins to cut a spiralling groove in the disc. The stylus vibrates in response to electrical signals from the master tape, so that the groove is modulated—in effect, an image of the soundwaves from the tape is impressed on it.

The lacquer disc is held flat on the turntable by vacuum, and a vacuum method is used to take away the swarf (waste material) as the groove is cut. For a long-playing record, this swarf, a strip

narrower than a human hair, might be half a mile long.

This process produces a disc version of the master tape, which is then tested on various types of record player. If a sudden loss of signal caused the playing stylus to jump out of the groove, for example, the disc would be scrapped and the cutter (the person, not the machine) would go back to the mixer desk to tune down the offending passage.

When the disc has passed these practical tests, a duplicate is made. This will be the "master lacquer," once a further duplicate has been played, heard and approved by the record producer and the conductor or artists concerned.

The master lacquer disc is then sent to the factory as the basis for the mass production of the record. Daily production at the EMI factory at Hayes, Middlesex, is 250,000 records, with a staff of 1,300 keeping 120 presses working 24 hours a day.

First, the master disc is cleaned and rinsed, and silver-coated so that it can be electroplated. Placed in a bath of nickel sulphamate solution through which an electric current passes, it is electroplated with a layer of nickel.

When separated from the lacquer, the nickel shell forms a "negative" of the

master disc. This is washed and sprayed with a fine separating substance, then placed in another electrolytic bath to grow another coating of nickel.

Again the two shells are separated, and the new "positive" replica of the original lacquer disc is used in turn (by a further electrolytic process) to produce a nickel "stamper" from which the production record will be pressed.

Pairs of different stampers, one for each side of the pressing operation, after a careful centring device has put new holes accurately in the centre of each stamper.

Large, automatic hydraulic presses are used. A "mould" of hot moulding material is squeezed between the two heated stampers, a pressure of one ton square inch, and the label are simultaneously affixed.

The preform consists of copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, to which is added lubricant to improve pressing qualities and reduce record wear; pigments to give the black colour and stabilizer (to prevent decomposition while hot).

The author is Technology Correspondent, *The Times*.

Mixed to match

Well taped

by William Mann

Quality is more important than quantity: only the greedy would dispute that; but when you consider that the gramophone record is a century old, and if you are able to put on an original bill-and-dale record to celebrate the occasion or one of the Madson cylinder reissues, or something from EMI's pre-war historical catalogue, it is astounding to think that nowadays almost every piece of music that anybody has the fancy to hear can be bought and played repeatedly.

Before 1877, indeed before 1955, a musical fanatic who wanted to hear and learn all music then currently available might have marvelled the globe and not heard as many compositions as the person who, in the later 1950s, let alone the 1970s, conducted a portion of the *Tristan* love duet. Posterity must be grateful that these great artists of the past put their skill and attitude of mind onto almost everlasting record, via Edison's invention.

During the 1920s electrical recording replaced the acoustic process, making recorded performances sound more vivid, especially in orchestral music and other works involving many performers. Some recorded performances of the 1930s still sound fine and have held their place in the catalogue via transfer to LP.

The greatest advance in gramophone recording was the ability to record on tape at first up to 25 minutes at a time, then gradually much more, with the new possibility of tape-editing to correct tiny flaws. Mistakes and momentary weaknesses were at once removed, unnecessary, and the note-perfect of a record obliged musicians to raise standards in public performance too.

On the heels of tape came the long-playing record with a consequent sky-rocketing of the musical repertoire available on disc. Quantity was in the ascendant, though recorded performances of superb quality were also made (think only of the Callas-Godoy Tosca conducted by De Sabata, still unsurpassed).

Conveniently in the mid-1950s, when the catalogue had begun to bulge with music from all ages, came the cult of high fidelity, closely followed by stereo-phonics recording and a further quest for canned music which would sound even closer to the concert-hall article. Record companies, and the artists on their books, hardly re-recorded everything, sometimes to superior effect.

Once the process was established, the catalogue grew again, with boxed sets of assembled masterpieces (all Beethoven's symphonies, all Chopin's piano works, all Schubert's songs), and with cheaply priced reissues of good older performances, sometimes obviously treated to electronic stereo sound.

At that time, also, popular music, sometimes highly complex and in duration far extended beyond its old dimensions of a few minutes, was copiously brought on to the record market, selling enough copies partly to subsidize new recordings of important but commercially less promising ventures. The expansion has worked in both directions: many rock devotees now enjoy Vivendi and Stockhausen, and vice versa.

The present decade, still aware that perfection has not been attained, is concentrating on two decisions: how to make a record, or opera-house is experienced not only from front but bounced towards us from side and back walls. And, as Stravinsky insisted long ago, music must be seen as well as heard. It is to be fully appreciated.

Technology has promptly responded with Quadraphonic (horrid hybrid word, the correct formation is "tetraphonic") recording with sound conveyed from four speakers, behind as well as in front of the listener, and the artists on their books, hardly re-recorded everything, sometimes to superior effect.

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keen music-lover's companion, nowadays only associated with music critics (a shame, this score-follower believes).

The gramophone catalogue now allows us to learn the entire standard repertoire, as quickly as we wish, and at a fairly modest cost, with the cost of concert tickets. We can also find and learn much music of the past and present not regularly to be heard in concerts. And the records often sound as fine as the concert performances which usually precede the recording.

The quality of recording in about 1900 appeared astounding, just because the notes were right, and chiefly because new records were scarce. Quantity was in the ascendant, though recorded performances of superb quality were also made (think only of the Callas-Godoy Tosca conducted by De Sabata, still unsurpassed).

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though record companies have still not agreed on the process to be pursued. The possibility of seeing as well as hearing music, through videotape recording, is commercially infeasible, already being marketed on a small, expensive scale.

Surely by now perfection has been attained, and the carefully made record (like its more convenient cassette equivalent of like quality) must equal in quality the performance heard in public by an audience? Not always. Record pressings are still fallible, with surface faults that add clicks and pops, and with unexpressed surface noise.

Even if perfection were to arrive in vision as well as sound, no record performance would replace the public "live" experience. Every piece of music alters somehow, each time it is performed. When a recorded performance is heard a second time, it may still reveal and enlighten, for many hearings to come; but after the first hearing it ceases to live, its momentary animation has become inanimate, a dead relic of the past, the story of Caruso's records. Recorded music is one of the supreme delights of civilized modern life; but it cannot replace the real thing—unless for neophobes.

The author is Music Critic, *The Times*.

with "acid" in the days of dropouts, Haight-Ashbury and Flower Power. Others are clearly manner works of commercial exploitation, which at its slickest and most accurately directed, becomes an art form in itself.

One of the sleeveophiles is Rick Griffin, who used to draw comic books about the Beatniks. He began designing Orange County posters for Family Dog and sleeves for Grateful Dead.

Another is Patrick Woodroffe, whose career resembles that of pop art in that he is totally self-taught, with a little help from Hieronymus Bosch and Dalí; and he has been suddenly projected to fame.

Looking through rough of our proofs of the plates to the Hamiltons' about record sleeves, we want to go out the morning and buy an armful of already bought sleeves. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, laying them down like vintage wines, more than any other art form I think of these record sleeves as the "antiques of the future".

Some of the designs suggest that their authors are in need of urgent psychiatric treatment; others, that they burnt out their minds

Record care

It is vital to keep records clean and free from dust. There are a variety of ways of doing this, including placing the record on the turntable, and running over it with a vacuum cleaner. This system is moderately effective but does have a tendency to flatten out the grooves on the record, which in turn, adversely affects the sound.

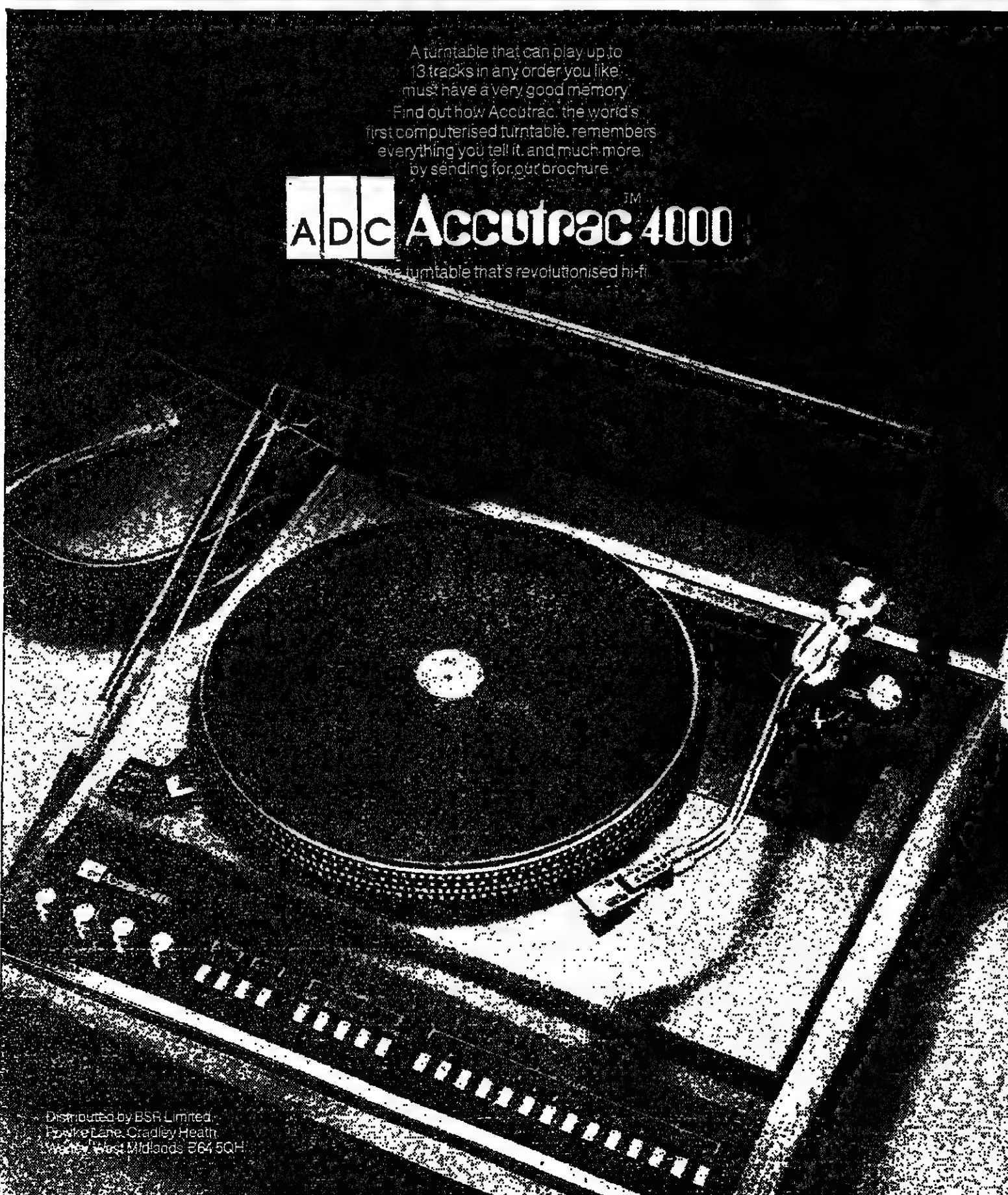
A better procedure is to prevent the dust getting on to the disc in the first place. Dust is attracted by the ZeroStat anti-static pistol. It neutralizes static, without contact, in seconds. Don't be a record slave, get yourself a ZeroStat from your local hi-fi dealer, or write to Department TAP2, ZeroStat Ltd., Edison Road, London SE12, 8JL, Huddersfield, Cumbria (0480) 62225. Yes, the ZeroStat pistol costs only £9.99 (including VAT).

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BONN AT ODDS WITH WASHINGTON

Relations between the United States and West Germany are now worse than they need be. This is a pity because they are vital to the western alliance. West Germany is the main front line member of Nato and host to the main body of American troops in Europe. It is also the strongest member of the European Community, and is no longer as constrained as it once was by a feeling of guilt and insecurity deriving from the Nazi period. Without its willing co-operation there is not much future for Nato or for the Community.

The trouble started with Herr Schmidt openly showing his preference for President Ford during the American election campaign. This would have been easy to forget, especially given Mr Carter's special concern for European relations, if other issues had not come between the two countries. The most contentious was Mr Carter's attempt to stop West Germany selling a complete nuclear fuel cycle to Brazil. Both sides handled the issue less than smoothly so that the essential issue of nuclear proliferation was obscured by mutual recriminations, with the new American Administration showing a lack of sensitivity and the Germans a sense of injured surprise as if they had had no warning, which was far from being the case. On top of this came unwelcome American pressures on Germany to reflate, and then Mr Carter's vigorous stand on human rights, which some Germans feared would undermine the entire fragile structure of détente.

None of these issues is insurmountable but it is easy to see why West Germans should be particularly concerned about the human rights issue. Détente for them has meant opening up a series of delicate arrangements with East Germany which have greatly increased human traffic between the two countries (mostly in terms of visits from west to east) and brought much smoother and safer communications with West Berlin. If east-west tensions were to revive to any serious extent these arrangements could be jeopardised. Ideological conflict would flare up, hard-liners would come to the fore in eastern Europe, western conducts would again become suspect, and every opposition group or inconvenient individual in eastern Europe would once again, as in the Stalin period, be branded as agent of the western conspiracy. In the end instability in eastern Europe could again provoke Soviet intervention or a nuclear breakdown.

Mr Carter knows what he is doing it is asked: is an American President once again misjudging the limits of his power? By no means all Germans share these fears. There is substantial support for Mr Carter's policy on both the left and the right, among Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, who (though often for different reasons) welcome the return of a moral element to American policy and the revival of domestic support for the President that this brings. However, the manner in which the policy is conducted is watched

with more direct concern in West Germany than in countries less close to the frontier.

The conclusion that needs to be drawn from this is that Europe must not allow the human rights issue to become an American monopoly. It would, indeed, be absurd to do so, for the sections of the Helsinki agreement which are now most often quoted in defence of human rights were inserted as a result of European pressure in the face of indifference and impatience on the part of Dr Kissinger who, until the last-minute, found the entire Helsinki conference a tedious intrusion on bilateral relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. If he had had his way the west would not have negotiated as stubbornly as it did and would have given away unnecessarily a series of points to the Russians.

Europeans have, therefore, earned their right to a say in the matter by more than their geographical vulnerability. It would be a pity if they allowed inflexibility or pique to prevent them exercising it. It would also be a pity if even within Europe the issue were to fall too much into the hands of right-wingers, many of whom also opposed the Helsinki conference, for this would play straight into the hands of those in eastern Europe who prefer conspiracy and cold war to genuine détente. If Herr Schmidt is seeking a bridge to Washington he might construct at least part of it on this issue, which after all is one where Social Democrats have both long experience and wide credibility.

NO WAY TO ROOT OUT TORTURE IN GREECE

Amnesty International's report on torture in Greece, published at the weekend, is different from the usual run of that organization's reports. For once, instead of drawing attention to horrors currently practised by one of the world's too numerous repressive regimes, Amnesty has set itself the more cheerful but no less important task of following the procedure by which oppressors have been brought to justice in a free society after their oppressive regime had fallen.

The report analyses in considerable detail the first of a number of trials of Greek torturers—the trial of fourteen officers and eighteen soldiers of the military police (ESA), held in August-September, 1975. It rightly regards this trial as having an international exemplary value because it "established a truth and proved a point: torture was practised by the Junta's military police on a systematic scale as a means to enforce authority, and torture can be punished by the ordinary criminal process". Greece and Portugal, it points out, are the only countries where torture trials have been held "on a somewhat sizable scale", and in Portugal only one torturer has so far received "anything approximating a serious sentence". The ESA trial, which ended with sixteen prison sentences including three of twenty years more, is commended for meeting "high standards of jurisprudence" and for not being allowed to degenerate into a

show trial. The post-1974 Greek Government is also commended for being "at the forefront of the movement to abolish torture through intergovernmental organisations and international law".

Amnesty regrets, however, that the opportunity was missed to "pursue some of the broader questions concerning responsibility for torture". It also criticizes the authorities for failing to undertake "a thorough, centrally coordinated investigation of the Junta's system of torture". Instead of which they investigated only those cases that were first taken up by plaintiffs in civilian courts. (Even of these, two thirds were dismissed by the courts on an absurd legal quibble for being filed one day too late; the three-month time limit fixed by the Government was interpreted as meaning three months of thirty days each, whereas two of the calendar months in question had thirty-one days.) As a result, many torturers have not been brought to justice at all, and a number even remain in the security police.

Moreover, the standards of the first trial were "not sustained in later trials", and Amnesty concludes that the Greek Government "for whatever reasons, has allowed the torturers, with a very small number of exemplary exceptions, to get off extremely lightly". It also criticizes the Government for failing to provide just compensation to torture

victims, and for failing to follow up the constitutional prohibition of torture by making it a specific criminal offence in the Penal Code (not of course with retrospective effect but to mark the seriousness of the offence for the future). These last omissions, at least, can still be rectified.

These observations are worrying because they suggest a certain reluctance on the part of the present Greek Government to root out all the causes and effects of the dictatorship. A purge of the judiciary now would hardly be the right answer, but undoubtedly a much firmer lead should have been given from the beginning by the Government and its legal officers.

But before we are too hard on the performance of the Greek authorities today we should remember our own of yesterday. For the Amnesty report also reminds us that, with the honourable exception of the Scandinavians and Dutch, both West European and American Governments, though well informed about the practice of torture in Greece, failed to respond adequately to the appeals of Greek democrats for support and thus made themselves "the Junta's silent partners in violating human rights". Expressions of concern for human rights by governments have become more fashionable, but the important thing is to give them practical effect in any way possible.

Japan's vulnerability to consequential wage inflation for 80 per cent of Japan's energy resources come from the Middle East. Mr Fukuda more than hints that he may be taking a risk in going for a growth rate of 6.7 per cent this year, on the basis of an annual wage increase of under 10 per cent.

He argues that such a high growth rate will serve the interests not only of Japan but also of the rest of the industrial world, and voices his hope that the economic summit will accept that the best way to liberalize trade is through GATT. He protested to his British guests that he does not consider that Japan has more protectionist tendencies or throws up more trade barriers than other industrial countries and it may be taken for granted that he has said the same thing to Mrs Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher accepted the sincerity of the argument she heard from Japanese politicians and party leaders, although like other short-termists she found some of the mysteries hard to penetrate. To start with, it is not easy in a few days for Western politicians to be sure where the fount of power lies in Japan and who shapes the economic and trading policies it pursues. Japan is run as a kind of corporate state wherein, unlike the United Kingdom, big industry and the big banks are closely intermeshed with the Government. Hence, the voluntary agreements on exports arrived at between government and the Japanese equivalent of the CBI. Certainly the trade unions, organized on a company or enterprise basis, seem to have minimal political influence so that an incomes policy is unnecessary.

The demands of the Japanese Government on natural resources are now admitted to be too low, not least by the Liberal Democratic Party (that is, the Conservatives) which has ruled for the past 31 years without a break. Spending on internal defence takes only 1 per cent of gross national product, and there is no intention of increasing the defence budget. Rather than municipal housing there is a widely practised system of company housing to take out privately owned housing, and most of the social security provision falls on the individual worker. For British eyes Japanese economic success of the Victorian era, in which there is more than cherry blossom to be observed.

Consequently, high-paid and low-taxed industrial workers, living in a kind of disciplined democratic freedom, simultaneously have all the benefits of an advanced consumer society along with the disadvantages of what to western eyes must seem an abysmal quality of environmental life. Densely populated cities contain hordes of poor housing that make a municipal housing estate in depressed Britain look like a dual city. And some Japanese are beginning to feel that the quality of life is not alone in thinking that area middle class areas of Tokyo would be regarded here as slum clearance sites. Then there is the extraordinary paradox of the low figure of industrial workers compared with the big figure of service workers, because advancing manufacturing technology increasingly finds ways to dispense with labour. Factories look almost empty of men; shops and hotels are indistinguishably crowded.

No doubt the Lockheed scandal, still being played out as part of a July election campaign, has been the immediate cause of the Liberal Democratic Party's loss of parliamentary strength, and for the secession of the New Liberal Party. But young Japanese say that there is more to the breakdown of Japan's political party structure than that. They see themselves being victimized as the consumer society after their habits of mind; moreover, a Japan trading across the world produces a new generation with standards of comparison their parents lacked. Therefore, it is not only the Lockheed scandal, that is now producing political and social change, but also Japan's economic success itself.

Mr Fukuda's party, today holding power on a majority of only seven votes and increasingly threatened by an opposition coalition, recognizes that new forces are at work in Japanese society. To win back the popular support and the parliamentary whip it has lost the party now begins to set out along the road that Britain and other western industrial nations have travelled the road that led to more state intervention, more government spending, higher progressive taxation. That seems to be Japan's new political imperative, and it is an aspect of a profoundly entrepreneurial society that is worth noting. Modern Japan still lacks much that debtor nations already enjoy.

Saving a sick steel industry

From Mr J. P. Safford
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Tim Ranton, MP, discussing (on April 15) what he rightly calls the present "very nasty" situation of the world's steel industry, asks how long it will be before we learn the lesson that the longer we maintain unproductive jobs in the wrong industries, the greater becomes the eventual unemployment.

My Council, which speaks for most of Britain's steel-using industries, has already expressed its concern about the effects of delays in the modernization of and the adoption of internationally competitive manufacturing levels at the British Steel Corporation's plants, under the aegis of the Committee on Nationalized Industries. Such delays can only affect adversely the BSC's ability to meet our members' future steel requirements at prices and in quantities which will not put them at a competitive disadvantage in world markets.

At the same time, we recognize the serious social problems which the BSC and its trade unions are faced. It seems to us that there is no option but that the taxpayer should bear the costs of dealing with these problems if the adverse effects on our ability as a nation to create wealth are to be minimized.

This is not simply special pleading. In 1976 the exports of our steel-using industries were some £10,000m; those of iron and steel £900m. Our future prosperity as a nation depends on the success of our steel-using industries. If the Government's industrial strategy is really to help solve our economic problems, it must surely be concerned to encourage those industries, not with putting them at a competitive disadvantage in world markets (and so reducing their ability to provide employment) in order to finance the preservation of traditional jobs in the steel industry.

J. P. SAFFORD,
Director and Secretary,
British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council,
16 Berwyn Road,
Richmond,
April 16.

Elderly travellers

From Miss Alison Norman
Sir, Lord Clark's letter on April 15, drawing attention to the difficulties faced by elderly people travelling with heavy luggage will certainly receive strong support from your readers. In our forthcoming book, *Transport and the Elderly*—Problems and Possible Action, we suggest that British Rail should at least be able to find suitable staff to post to the porter to assist over-burdened passengers up and down. A much more generous provision of luggage trolleys would also be useful.

However, there is also a case for more general use of personal luggage trolleys and it would be most helpful if the Consumers Association would do a thorough test of those on the market so that the convenience, weight, durability, etc. of the various models can be thoroughly assessed.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON NORMAN,
Secretary,
The National Corporation for the Care of Old People,
Rutland Lodge,
Regent's Park, NW1,
April 15.

Mother's occupation?

From Mr D. G. H. Cook
Sir, I have been interested in your correspondence and agree with Mr Nugent (April 5) that a mother's occupation is often just as relevant as a father's and can be more so. I can suggest that the Bellingham (April 13) case of the mother who employed her son as a domestic servant, ask about parents' occupation has nothing to do with placing a family in a socio-economic group, nor does it serve as the Reverend John Beckwith (April 14) suggests, as a long-standing but outdated tradition.

The science or art of selection is by no means easy. It is a form of forecasting and is based to some extent on the evidence of the past and on the assumption that the past is a guide to the future. It is therefore vital to collect as much factual information about the candidate as possible. There are many ways of doing this, and an application form has its part to play. Many questions can be asked, and these in turn can be developed and supplemented by a skilled interviewer. It is useful, amongst other things, to try to establish from whom a person gets his or her ideas and influences and to check if sometimes found in family background regardless of socio-economic group.

If I may and on a lighter vein, a classical scholar, once recorded his father's occupation as "in vino parentis", which of course everybody knows means "my father is an engine driver".

Yours faithfully,
DONALD COOK, Chairman,
The Standing Committee of
Employers of Graduates,
Dover House,
Chertsey,
Surrey,
April 14.

Byron's remains

From Mr Stelio Hourmouzios
Sir, As a Greek, I am appalled by the revolting details with which we are once again being regaled concerning various parts of Lord Byron's anatomy. What possible relevance or importance can anyone find in the disposal or present whereabouts of Byron's heart or his lungs? What difference does it make to anybody whether a receptacle containing a putrefied organ should be located in this country or that? It is not for his entrails that Byron is remembered but for his spirit and his poetic soul—and you will not find those in a pickling jar. I remain, Sir, yours disgustedly,
STELIO HOURMOUZIOS,
Book Club,
69 Brook Street, W1,
April 15.

Elections to the European Parliament

From Lord Chelwood
Sir, If, as you state, it is true that most Conservative MPs and a majority in the Shadow Cabinet favour the "first past the post" system for direct elections to the European Parliament, it is surprising. This does not appear to reflect opinion in the country, to judge from the poll conducted by the Opinion Research Centre which was reported on April 6. The only merit I can see in the present system is that it is simple and familiar, but there is no reason for sticking to it if a better alternative can be found.

A system involving proportional representation on a regional list would have at least four points in its favour:

1. It, too, is simple.
2. It is much fairer to the political parties and to the individual candidates.
3. There is time to organize it before May, 1978.
4. It would be a step towards our commitment under the Treaty of Rome to "direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure for all member States", which is bound to come into effect by 1980.

To support the present system because the Tory Party could expect to gain a short-term advantage would be unworthy, and rightly condemned by the electorate, but it would court the accusation of having misled those who oppose any form of PR because it might create a precedent for national elections are tacitly admitting that it could prove so popular that the demand for some kind of electoral reform, already growing in all parties, became irresistible. However, as Ronald Butt points out (April 14), the functions and powers of the Strasbourg and Westminster Parliaments are so different that the question of setting a precedent hardly arises.

If it is clear from the debate on Tuesday that the House of Commons can only be obtained for a system including some form of PR, I cannot believe that any Conservative, apart from the tiny number still intent on wrecking the EEC or pulling out of it, would deliberately hamper the progress of the subsequent legislation. To do so would be quite inconsistent with the spirit in which, as a Party, we fought such a hard and successful battle, in mid-1970, to join the Community, and our determination to further its objectives.

Yours sincerely,
GILBERT LONGDEN,
89 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,
April 14.

From Sir Gilbert Longden
Sir, The sequence of non-sequiturs in Mr Ronald Butt's article on electoral reform (April 14) would make another article to rebut. May I say what I can in a letter? In brief, Mr Butt concedes that some kind of proportional representation is the way to secure the best elections to the European Parliament; but believes that we should be throwing away "our electoral power" if we were to discard our traditional first-past-the-post system in our national elections.

To do this is to assume the prevailing system in a democracy should result in a reflection of the voters' wishes as it is humanly possible to achieve, which means that minority cler should have their views reflected in the resulting legislature roughly in proportion to their numbers. This just does not happen under our present system; and, peace Mr Butt, the more power a Parliament has, the more necessary it is that it should be elected in a way that it should reflect the views of the people.

For our present system was the only way of deciding which party the electorate preferred to govern it. That is no longer so, and the "reality of logic" surely demands that good democracy should recognize this and introduce the necessary changes.

Mr Butt argues that the voter for our Parliament is asked: "Do you want this government or do you want that one?" Answer Yes or No. . . . The question for me is not whether a socialist or a Conservative (or some other issue) and I vote for this or that party accordingly. He appears to overlook the fact that a large majority of the voters at our last election did not want a socialist government or more nationalization and that, under our present system, they have got both. That system has often enabled both parties to form governments without having a decided majority in the country; and I cannot think that the voters who supported the opponents of the governments in those elections can have thought that their "great electoral power" was all that powerful.

Of course there are differences between the European and the Westminster Parliaments which Mr Butt describes but they are wholly irrelevant to the question of electoral reform in our own country. The European Parliament will be elected by PR in all the other countries of the Nine; and if it is not so in this country, the probable result will be that the Labour Party will get very few of the 81 seats and the Liberals none at all. As everyone knows that at the last general election the Liberals obtained a very sizable minority of the votes cast and Labour half the balance, such a result would patently illustrate to all the world how farcically undemocratic our system is.

Yours sincerely,
GILBERT LONGDEN,
89 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,
April 14.

From Mr Richard Parker
Sir, Before the entire supply of paw-paw in this country has been monopolized by seekers of a few painful miracle cure of infectious wounds (not picture of Idi Amin, I think you should inform your readers that the active enzyme in paw-paw fruit, papain, has been a

Money supply and inflation

From Mr Wymie Godley
Sir, Professor Mills (April 15) now completely overlooks that the point at issue in the present discussion is whether price inflation is wholly determined each year (as he and The Times had argued) and Professor Kaldor had contested) by the excess growth in the money supply over the price level previously. Professor Mills now observes that "the Labour Government felt politically compelled to [give people more money to compensate for the rise in prices caused by forces outside the country] in 1974". But his implied contention, to my mind absurd, had previously been that the inflation in 1974 was caused in no respect whatever by forces outside the country (in particular the rise in oil and other commodity prices in 1973 and 1974) but entirely by the rise in the money supply brought about by the Conservative Government in 1972.

Those who still hold The Times' and Professor Mills' money supply theory should be very pleased by the statistics published today if they attach a high priority to the slowing down of inflation. In the year to March, 1977, M3 rose 6.2 per cent; so they can now sit back and watch inflation falling to about 4 per cent per annum next year and totally disregard what happens to the money supply and other factors which may have influenced inflation by Roger Turling and Frank Wilkinson which appeared in the recent Cambridge Economic Policy Review. Yours faithfully,
WYNNIE GODLEY,
Department of Applied Economics,
Cambridge,
April 15.

I strongly recommend those seriously interested in statistical inference not to go by Professor Mills' simple regression, but to read the careful analysis of the money supply and other factors which may have influenced inflation by Roger Turling and Frank Wilkinson which appeared in the recent Cambridge Economic Policy Review. Yours faithfully,
WYNNIE GODLEY,
Department of Applied Economics,
Cambridge,
April 15.

Roman use of lead

From Mr Jack Lindsay
Sir, In the correspondence about the decadence of the Romans the question of lead-poisoning has been raised. May I point out that I dealt with it at some length in my book *The Ancient World* (1968)? The main source of the poisoning was through cooking in leaden vessels or copper ones with a lead lining. Wine and other grape-juice (used widely on account of the absence of cane sugar) played a large part in producing the effects which included anaemia, pains in the joints, blindness, mental disturbance, sterility, and premature death of children.

A contributing factor was lead used in water-pipes, cisterns, containers, cures, medicines and medical implements. Bones of the classical period have been found to contain lead, but those of the period before or after were free from it. The Romans knew about acute plumbism (through the lead mines) but not about the slow chronic form.

However, country-folk would not have been generally affected; and though the effects on the upper and middle classes of the towns must have been considerable, we cannot, I think, isolate lead-poisoning as a sole and sufficient cause for Roman decadence. Yours faithfully,
JACK LINDSAY,
Castle Heddingham,
Essex,
April 15.

Preserving peonies

From Mr P. W. H. Loudon
Sir, An interesting little paragraph in today's *Times* (March 31) under the heading "Wild Peony Rescue" indicates an intention of increasing the stock of *Paeonia moutan* (syn. *corallina*) on the Isle of Skye. As I have been growing *P. moutan* for many years, I do not doubt that it is not a true native. It was in fact almost certainly introduced by monks from its Mediterranean habitat for medicinal purposes. I do not know what those could have been.

I do not either know to what use the Isle of Skye is put but it might be jolly to establish a "Paeoniarium" where as *P. moutan* is one of many which should thrive. Yours faithfully,
P. W. H. LOUDON,
Glasgow,
Wex,
Aberdeen,
Kent.

Words in 'Hunglish'

From Professor Alan Ross
Sir, I see that Hunglish, the Hungarian version of Franglais (article, April 6), does not only have true borrowings from English (like *szep* from *pretty*), but also "pseudo-borrowings". These arise when the foreign speakers do not hit on a real English word, but are content with what they think the English might say. Thus, Hungarian *hunch* means "a guess", and *hunch* is a word for *guess* in the Second Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary as applied to guess; with their rather peculiar spelling-system, the Hungarians do not doubt pronounce this like the English word *hunch*, with the *h* sound. And the English do not have their drinks exactly in a drink bar.

Pseudo-borrowings of English words are not uncommon; the French have their *buffet*, which means "a buffet-table", and the *smoking*, meaning "a dinner-jacket", is widespread in Europe; but a dinner-jacket is precisely what a *smoking-jacket* or *smoking-coat* (from which the word comes) is.

The Japanese took modern *hoy* in itself out a very usual English or American expression—and made it into *mabo*; this means a hooligan. Yours etc
ALAN S. C. ROSS,
32 Phoenix Way,
Sudbury,
Suffolk.

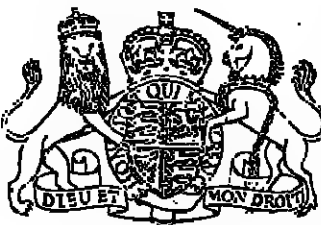
David Wood

More than cherry blossom time in Tokyo

As Mrs Thatcher left Tokyo, on Saturday afternoon, Mr Dell, secretary of State for Trade, flew in. In some ways they had the same mission. They both wanted to know that the Japanese Government will contribute to the London economic summit in May and both wanted to penetrate Japanese thinking on free international trade. For their part, Mr Fukuda, the time Minister, and the Coriers mounted Chelsea Flower show to welcome Mrs Thatcher to banquet, rolled out the red carpet for Mr Dell, and then flattered explained that Japanese ports are not being unfairly treated in the UK after other EEC countries, and that a system of lustrary agreements arrived at by government and industry ensures that Japanese trade aggression will be increasingly, if discreetly, related.

An advance party for Mrs Thatcher and Mr Dell, a group of 15 led by Mr Julian Ridsdale, accompanied by British journalists, met the parliamentary recess in an putting the exploratory mission for the economic summit, like Mrs Thatcher, came to a broad conclusion that Japanese fears, industrialists, retailers, and protectionist retaliation in their western markets and a heretofore sincere enough when all of tighter voluntary agreements though the Japanese also concede that they are only by trading partners that they can live.

Mr Fukuda, for example, is united by the fear of a trade tension like that in the early 30s, when as a young civil servant the London Embassy he visited the Times office every night to meet from the Asahi Shimbun was gallery proofs about the post economic disaster. The quinquennial of the cost of it since 1973 also warned him of



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 17: By command of The Queen, the Lord Wallace of Coslaw (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport—London this afternoon upon the arrival of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 17: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at the Silver Jubilee Concert given by the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall this evening.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol have returned to their London residence from the Hotel de Paris, Monte Carlo.

A memorial service for Mr. Richard Vickers will be held at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, at 12.15 pm on Wednesday, May 11.

The Carlton Club was represented at the Duke of Portland memorial service for the Duke of Portland on Friday.

Birthdays today

Sir Henry Barnard, 86; Sir Patrick Hennessey, 79; Lord Leatherland, 79; the Right Rev Dr A. C. MacLennan, 76; Miss Emily MacLennan, 81; Roy Mason, 75; General Sir Horatius Murray, 74; Sir Gilbert Paul, 81; the Right Rev Dr E. J. K. Roberts, 69; Major General T. D. 57; Sir Edgar Unsworth, 71.

Latest wills

Sir William Arthur Bagshall, of Rotherfield, East Sussex, a judge of the High Court, left £56,537 gross, net £40,000.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Apply: Mr. Charles J. D. 135, Barlow, Mr. Wilfred, of Billings, 14, West Sussex, £417,147; Mrs. Peggy, of Northampton, £101,247.

Church news

Dr Henry McCadoe, Bishop of Osoy, Farnham and Leighton, has been elected Archbishop of Dublin by the electoral college of the Church of Ireland to succeed Dr Ian Buchanan.

Other appointments include: The Rev A. J. Brown, Vicar of St. Anne's, Wexford, and Rural Dean of Wexford; and the Rev M. J. Brown, Vicar of St. Anne's, Wexford, and Rural Dean of Wexford.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as senior fellow, attends the Council of Engineering Institutions' dinner for new fellows, April 18, at the Royal Albert Hall, London, 7.30.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Royal Ballet, attends a Covent Garden From and presents the 1976 Evening Standard award for ballet to Miss Lynn Seymour, Royal Opera House, 8.55.

Laudine recital: Acolan String Quartet, St. John's, South Square, Westminster, 1.

Lecture: Great collections of the world, the Louvre, Paris, 7.30. Audrey P. Lyndall, National Gallery, 1.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, April 17, 1952

Eisenhower's win

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, April 16—General Eisenhower won the New Jersey primary by a satisfactory majority. He secured 60 per cent of the votes, while Senator Taft secured 36 per cent. The margin was over 3 per cent. But the value of his victory—which was in the circumstances by no means an overwhelming one—was more than offset by Mr. Stevenson's announcement this morning that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor in the general election in the primaries. Senator Taft remains the favourite of the Republican state machines who understand and love other politicians and have a deep distrust of candidates who appear like meteors from the outside world to match the spoils from those who have borne the brunt of the battle during the years of defeat.

Service dinner

No 619 Squadron, RAF. The annual reunion dinner of No 619 Squadron, RAF, was held at the Saturday at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, Flight Lieutenant J. L. Whitley presided.

Dover College

The Summer Term begins today. The guest of honour at prize-giving on June 3 will be Professor Max Beloff. The Old Doverian summer weekend will be June 11 and 12, and the appeal fare takes place on July 2. Half-term is from June 18 to 8, and term ends on July 8.

Power behind the scenes sets sights on boosting the home market

The British Agricultural Council is an intriguing organization. It has forsaken the tropics usually associated with trade bodies, but that should not be taken as a sign that it has no claims to influence.

The council has no annual dinner and ministerial Council as a annual conference with trips arranged for the wives of delegates, no regional banquets where committee members gather with a cluster of chains of office to be photographed for the local press.

The council is not interested in all that. It wants power instead. It is widely held to have engineered the 1950 election of the British Agricultural Council as a "talking shop" which had "behaved abominably".

Nobody with any knowledge of the politics of the food industry can be unaware of the National Farmers' Union. At the same time it would be easy to work inside the system without noticing the British Agricultural Council.

Coggan visit to Pope a landmark on the road to unity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs
Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to the Pope at the end of this month will mark an unprecedented degree of warmth between the two churches, a landmark on what now seems to be an irreversible journey towards the goal of unity.

The two leaders will have before them the results of the initiatives which emerged from the meeting with the Pope a decade ago of the last Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Ramsey, and the Pope. They will both know that the outcome has proved far more promising than was expected at the time. Two commissions were set up, manned by theologians, and church dignitaries from both sides and from all parts of the globe, and both of them have been able to report back on quite large areas of agreement.

The Anglican communion, and the Roman Catholic Church appear, in fact, to

share common doctrinal ground where it was once assumed that they could only differ radically.

The commissions of experts bridged the supposedly unbridgeable gap between the two traditions of "eucharistic doctrine", finding that what Anglicans believed about Holy Communion was nearly identical to what Roman Catholics believed about the Mass. They bridged the gap on the two traditions of ministry, finding that what Anglicans meant by a parson was nearly identical to what Roman Catholics meant by a priest.

They found a readiness on the Anglican side to recognize the Pope as the potential spiritual leader of a united church, and a readiness on the Roman Catholic side to modify the concept of leadership to make it more spiritual. The second commission found a large area of agreement on the doctrine of Christian marriage, which was treated because of the urgency of the personal

difficulties presented by Anglican-Roman Catholic marriages. They made several suggestions mainly directed at the authorities in the Roman Catholic Church, which, if implemented, would take away most of the difficulties.

That progress will dictate much of the agenda for Dr Coggan's meeting with Pope Paul, for they will have to decide where to go next. The Archbishop will be looking for some response to the recommendations on mixed marriage, either in the form of a new interpretation of the present Roman rules more favourable to Anglicans or, as the Church of England would prefer, a new set of rules that would explicitly recognize the equal rights of the Anglican party in such a marriage.

That touches on the Anglican communion's own long-standing reservation of Rome's exclusive attitude towards Anglicans and other churches.

The way round such a reservation is for the Pope to reopen the

question of the validity of Anglican holy orders, which means a willingness to allow that his predecessor was wrong in 1895.

Full recognition of Anglican orders, however it was done, would transform relations between the two churches totally. It is commonly accepted that some theological research can only carry the churches so far, and that a crucial though intangible factor is the psychological one. At the top and at the bottom, there is still a mutual lack of trust. Rome did not display any confidence in the quality of Anglican theology when it rejected the ordination of women earlier this year.

Anglicans were not consulted, nor even was the Roman Catholic Church in England. Anglican churches, in turn, have reservations about Rome's devotion to the principles of natural justice and democratic freedom and are inclined to be scandalized by the treatment of Archbishop Lefebvre, on the one

hand, or Professor Hans Küng on the other.

It would be an important step forward for the Anglicans if the Roman Curia was instructed to do nothing remotely relevant to later church relations without genuine consultation.

There does not appear to be much that world Anglicanism can offer in return for such concessions, but there are some psychologically important steps open to that half of Anglicanism represented by the Church of England.

If Rome reviews the validity of Anglican orders, the Church of England could review its privileged place in national life to see to what extent it is offensive to Roman Catholics. It would probably find no great pressure for disestablishment, but perhaps a case for the dismantling of some of the traditional symbols of "antiquity" such as the statutory restriction on the religion of monarchy, and the absence of a papal envoy at the Court of St James's.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. R. Norman and Dr S. M. Zuckerman

The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. Norman, of Jersey and Sussex, and Stella, only daughter of Lord and Lady Zuckerman, of Burnham Thorpe, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. M. Jameson and Miss C. F. M. Agnes

The engagement is announced between Rodney, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Jameson, of March Furlong, Warborough, Oxfordshire, and Claire, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. Agnes, of Chicks, Rinkley Hill Top, Oxford.

Mr G. B. Potts and Miss B. A. F. Elliott

The engagement is announced between George, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. B. Potts, of Kenton, Northumberland, and Miss B. A. F. Elliott, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Fortescue, of the late Mr Lawrence Elliott and Mrs Violet Elliott, of Proctors, Guilwell Village, Essex.

M. G. M. Z. Charlet and Miss S. E. Calder

The engagement is announced between Gilles Marie Zian Charlet, of Argentine, Chamoni, France, and Sally Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr John W. Calder and Mrs Peter Harvey, of Gwynne, Fock, Truro, Cornwall.

Mr C. G. Bailey and Miss V. M. Hanson

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Dr and Mrs Gerald Bailey, of Souding, Berkshire, and Veronica, daughter of Mrs V. Hanson and the late Mr John Hanson, of Dalkeith, Western Australia.

Mr S. P. Barton and Miss V. A. Paine

The engagement is announced between Simon Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. P. Barton, of Bury, Hampshire, and Valerie Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Paine, of Bore, Sussex.

Mr N. M. E. Bird and Miss C. C. Wesson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs N. M. E. Bird, of 12 Acadia Gardens, London, NW3, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Wesson, of Tottenhall, South Seaforth, South.

Marriages

Mr A. J. Felton and Miss M. J. Brasse

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, between Mr A. J. Felton, of Gloucester, and Miss M. J. Brasse, of Gloucester, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. Brasse, of Gloucester.

Mr J. W. Digby and Miss D. M. Dewey

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, between Mr J. W. Digby, of Gloucester, and Miss D. M. Dewey, of Gloucester, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. M. Dewey, of Gloucester.

Mr C. J. A. North and Miss R. E. Bannister

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, between Mr C. J. A. North, of Gloucester, and Miss R. E. Bannister, of Gloucester, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Bannister, of Gloucester.

Mr C. R. P. Hanson and Miss W. J. Larrain

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, between Mr C. R. P. Hanson, of Gloucester, and Miss W. J. Larrain, of Gloucester, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Larrain, of Gloucester.

of Sir John Hanson, of Kensington, and Miss R. E. Bannister, of Gloucester.

A reception was held at King's College and the honeymoon, being spent in the Lake District.

Mr F. J. Leaper and Miss M. C. Stirling

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, between Mr F. J. Leaper, of Gloucester, and Miss M. C. Stirling, of Gloucester, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. C. Stirling, of Gloucester.

Mr J. W. Digby and Miss D. M. Dewey

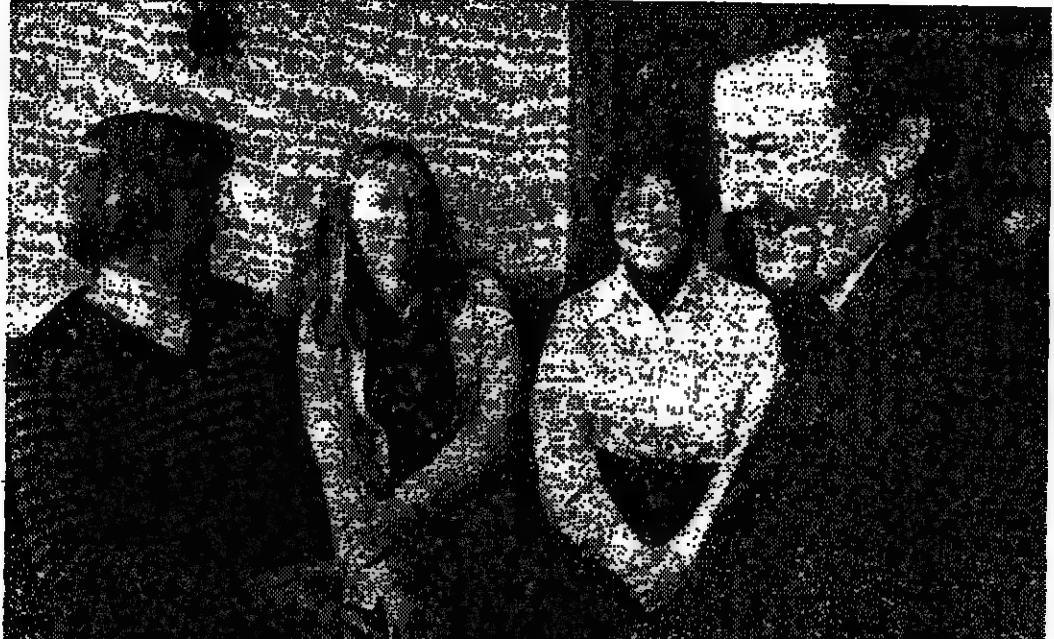
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Dr Colin Morris, President of the Methodist Conference, meeting members of the sergeants' mess at the Women's Royal Army Corps centre at Guildford yesterday.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAIN: Mr R. R. Grimes, 50, Portsmouth, Hampshire, promoted to Captain, HMS "Hood", 1977.

COMMODORE: Mr J. W. Digby, 50, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, promoted to Commodore, HMS "Hood", 1977.

ROYAL MARINES: Lieutenant-Colonel Mr J. W. Digby, 50, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, HMS "Hood", 1977.

THE ARMY: Mr J. W. Digby, 50, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, promoted to Major-General, HMS "Hood", 1977.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE: Mr J. W. Digby, 50, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, promoted to Air Commodore, HMS "Hood", 1977.

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Richest jewel sale in New York fetches £3m

The Kimberley diamond, a yellow stone weighing 55.06 carats, was sold for \$340,000 (£139,535) in the second part of the jewelry sale at Sotheby's Park Bazaar, New York, on Friday, which produced further \$2,247,425 (£1,306,642), making a total of \$5,294,825 (£2,078,385), the highest ever for a New York level sale.

The Kimberley diamond was of 409 carats when it was found in the Kimberley mine in South Africa. It was cut to 70 carats and, in 1958, to its present size.

A necklace with nine pear-shaped diamonds of 24.50 carats, 13 round stones of 15.25 carats and 264 other diamonds of 10.75 carats made \$210,000 (£71,700). A cultured pearl and diamond necklace by Van Cleef and Arpels, with 41 diamonds measuring from 0.3 to 15.2mm and a total of 583 diamonds, fetched \$130,000 (£75,580).

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How the 1976 Companies Act could affect you, page 16

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

R KIRK
leader in
parliament
bond sales
encourage
whom?
page 17

Wellhead price of Alaskan oil to have upper limit of \$7 a barrel

From Our United States Washington, April 17

First wellhead prices of Alaskan North Slope oil in which BP is a big participant will not be permitted to be above about \$7 a barrel and could well be substantially below this amount, according to a Federal Energy Administration (FEA) report to Congress.

In a summary of the report, the FEA says that several different methods of setting Alaskan oil prices are under consideration. No decision has been made, but informed sources said that President Carter was believed to favour a system leaving the United States market price of Alaskan oil below that of imported oil.

However, producers of Alaskan oil might be able to obtain a slightly higher price by being allowed to export about one-third of their output. The report, which will be officially released tomorrow, confirms that former President Ford's ban on exports of Alaskan oil has been overturned and that the Administration is investigating the merits of exchanging Alaskan North Slope crude with Japan for Persian Gulf crude delivered to the United States and east coasts.

Saudis seek Opec accord

Kuwait, April 17.—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia has strongly indicated that his country favours a uniform price for oil to replace the two-tier pricing system splitting the world oil cartel, the newspaper *Al-Sayid* reported yesterday.

Saudi Arabia would like to see a common dialogue by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Crown Prince Fahd is quoted as saying. "We hope that a solution will be concluded in such a way that serves the welfare of Opec states as well as oil consumers, particularly the developing countries."

Group of Ten agrees on quota need

Continued from page 1

The "safety net" was pressed by Dr Henry Kissinger when he was United States Secretary of State. It would provide a means of lending to countries within the 24-nation OECD when they have no other sources of finance. It would provide a last resort insurance policy and be used only under strict conditions.

Criticism of the suggestion that the new fund facility should replace the OECD scheme is made more intense by the fact that it was the Americans who originally pushed the scheme on a sometimes reluctant Western community in 1975, but have since cooled because of congressional opposition. Of the 24 United States, Luxembourg have taken effective action to ratify the scheme. But the United States alone is important enough to stop the system coming into effect.

The Group of Ten meeting in Paris last week, the United States Treasury delegation, put up a strong defence of the American position and said there was no possibility of a change to both the OECD scheme and the Witteveen plan for the IMF. He also argued that it would be wrong to implement the OECD "safety net" since this would divert from the central role of the Fund in the world monetary system.

However, many countries were not impressed by this argument. The Japanese seem to have been particularly fierce, saying that there was no possibility at all of their participating in any expansion of IMF facility unless the existing institutions—the "safety net"—was first brought into effect.

The Japanese have particular cause for bitterness about this

because they tend to follow the American lead, and agreed to ratify the OECD system only under pressure from the United States, which they now find has changed its policy with the change of Administration.

Japan also points out that the idea of an IMF facility which would end a fairly heavily subsidised payments difficulty would shift much of the burden of responsibility for checking a country's creditworthiness from the commercial market (where about three quarters of the borrowing is done) to official institutions. This raises a host of doubts about whether the Witteveen scheme might not be giving too much to the Saudi Arabians in an effort to get their support.

Critics of the proposed Witteveen system say that it would essentially provide the oil-producers with a risk-free investment at very attractive rates, rather than forcing them to do serious work to ensure that a country can afford to borrow.

The critics further point out that in their view the Witteveen proposal mixes some quite separate problems which ought to be dealt with separately. The 14,000 SDR figure seems to have been arrived at by adding all the deficits of IMF members during 1976. But it is argued that a significant part of these deficits could be financed by normal means.

What is necessary, critics of the initial Witteveen plan say, is to have increased resources for the IMF to finance genuine balance of payments problems but to separate the "insurance" element for countries needing to go to a lender of last resort. If this were done, it is argued, about \$7,000 million would be available for the "safety net", would suffice.

Everyone agrees that there should be, in the longer term, a significant increase in the

\$530m IMF loan for Italy on four conditions

From David Blake Economics Correspondent Paris, April 17

Nine of the world's richest industrial nations agreed yesterday to raise \$530m (about £310m) to finance a loan from the International Monetary Fund to Italy.

Pledges made by the Italian Government, which is seeking criticism from unions in the country. But Mr Alan Whitmore, who negotiated on behalf of the IMF and who also led the team who sorted out the British loan last year, expressed confidence that the Government in Rome had a sufficient understanding with unions and opposition parties to be able to deliver its side of the bargain.

Italy's money is to be provided by the General Arrangements to Borrow, which is run by the Group of Ten. Contributions all expressed in special drawing rights each of which is worth about \$1.15 are: Belgium 15m, Canada 15m, Germany 22.5m, France 35m, Japan 62m, The Netherlands 20m, Sweden 8m, United States 98m, Switzerland 37.5m and the IMF itself 75m.

The IMF contribution will be made towards the end of the period of the loan, which will be phased between now and 1978 in three steps. The first drawing will be made by the end of 1977, the second in July, 1978, and the third by December, 1978.

There are four main "performance clauses" which the Italians have agreed to respect. They are pledged to limit the public sector deficit, to restrict the growth of the money supply, to introduce trade restrictions and to bring down the rate of inflation to an agreed pace.

Money has been raised for the Italians through the GAB, as it is known, because the IMF is fairly short of money. The IMF has the equivalent of about \$4,000m in its coffers and is expecting heavy demands from many countries in the developing world in the coming months.

Being short of money is keen to use the GAB whenever it can to meet the needs of countries who are members of the Group of Ten. The special GAB arrangement is available only to countries in the group.

Fresh evidence on profit margins ready for Mr Hattersley

Inquiry likely into footwear retailing

By Derek Harris

New evidence on profit margins of retailers in footwear is expected to go shortly to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

It is likely to lead to Mr Hattersley calling for an investigation into the whole sector for footwear distribution as soon as he gets new powers on August 1 under the Price Commission Bill passing through Parliament.

Margins in footwear retailing have been the cause of some concern since a consultant's report to the footwear industry steering group arrived last week. The report, which was subsequently the corporation sent a confidential report to the Department of Industry body contesting these claims, including the 1975 margin figures. The steering group then decided that there was "no tangible evidence to prove or disprove" the recommendations on British Shoe.

But the steering group did stress that it would support "any appropriate authority" which could call for more

detailed information to investigate the situation further. Such an investigation should cover all footwear distribution, the group added.

These points are expected to be made again by the group in its final report, putting forward a rescue package for the industry which is now in final draft for Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry. Considerable evidence on retail margins is expected to be included in the report.

The report draws attention to the increasing inroads into the United Kingdom market of foreign imports, some of them heavily undercutting domestic production at the wholesale price level. British manufacturers have been complaining of such footwear being landed at prices which allow retailers' mark-ups of between 70 and 300 per cent.

If this is true, much of the benefit to consumers of cheap foreign imports is being denied the public.

A copy of the steering group report is expected to be passed to Mr Hattersley for comparison with the separate investigation into footwear retailing by the Office of Fair Trading.

British Shoe has been under particular study by the Office for a considerable period, and evidence is still being gathered. But it has become increasingly unlikely that Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, would refer the sector to the Monopolies Commission. It has proved difficult in practice to define satisfactorily the sectors of footwear retailing where British Shoe holds a strong position in terms of buying power.

Mr Hattersley's new powers under the Price Commission Bill would enable him to call for an examination of footwear distribution by the Commission. Subsequently he would have power to order changes by companies in the sector.

But a sector examination would not normally specify an individual company, such as British Shoe in footwear, unless the Secretary of State considered the company was an absolute monopolist in its particular field.



Oil platform agreement: Mr Ross Belch, managing director of Scott Lithgow, the Clyde ship builders, announced yesterday an agreement with Deep Oil Technology, a Californian company, to market a so-called tension leg offshore platform. This is a structure anchored to the bed of the ocean.

He described the agreement as a significant step forward in the company's attempts to find suitable alternative work for the company's large fabrication facilities at Port Glasgow.

Deep Oil Technology, part of the Fluor Corporation of America, has already built a one-third scale model of its tension leg platform which has been used for experiments off the California coast.

Scott Lithgow has applied to the European Economic Commission for financial aid to transport the platform to the Clyde for further experimental and research work.

The Deep Oil agreement is part of an increasing diversification by Scott Lithgow into the offshore oil market. The company is already collaborating with Compagnie Francaise d'Enterprises Metalliques in the development and marketing of a new gravity base production platform for the British sector of the North Sea.

Survey predicts drop in new car sales to UK market this year

By Clifford Webb

An independent survey of motor industry prospects released yesterday suggests that the manufacturers are wrong in forecasting increased car sales in the United Kingdom market this year.

Economic Models, the London-based international consultancy, predicts that new car registrations will in fact fall slightly to 1.27 million. This compares with last year's total of 1.286 million and the industry's own 1977 forecast of 1.3 million.

Some carmakers are even looking for as much as 1.37 million but the new survey does not believe the 1.3 million mark will be passed before 1978.

In support of this pessimistic outlook, it points to the small reflection impact of the March Budget and uncertainty about a third year of pay restraint.

It is more bullish about car production, predicting a 3.8 per cent increase this year and a very promising 14.2 per cent next year. But it gives a warning that this is based on the assumption that strikes will not exceed 1975 levels.

The authors comment: "Although 1976 was a fairly peaceful year for labour relations, it does not seem realistic to expect this to persist. Pressure on pay differentials and the general cost in living standards are expected to lead to more labour stoppages than in 1976."

Car exports are expected to rise by 4.8 per cent this year and 15.8 per cent next year. Against this encouraging news, the survey suggests that imports will continue to take a bigger share of the British market, rising from an average 37.9 per cent last year to 43.8 per cent this year and 45.5 per cent in 1978.

The forecast for commercial vehicle registrations and production are both encouraging, with registrations increasing by 8.1 per cent this year and 10.7 per cent next year, and production up by 2.3 per cent accelerating to 4.2 per cent in 1978.

Mr Dell's hard sell to Japanese

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, is to urge the Japanese to buy more British manufactured goods when he starts a three-day visit to Japan today.

He is expected to take the line that free trade involves the exchange of similar goods between countries, not just the purchase of goods which a country cannot make itself.

Mr Dell will point out that in Japan manufactured goods represent only about 20 per cent of total imports, a much lower proportion than in any of the other advanced industrial nations.

He is expected to start his Tokyo visit with talks with the Japanese Minister of Trade, and will convey to the Japanese the severe disappointment felt by British industrialists at Japan's failure to ease the non-tariff barriers to British goods, despite promises to that effect by Japanese industrial leaders during recent discussions in London and in Europe.

In talks with the Secretary of State before his departure, officials from the Confederation of British Industry impressed on him their feeling that the Japanese undertakings now had a hollow ring about them.

The Japanese are expected to take the opportunity of Mr Dell's visit to protest at the decision of the United Kingdom government to impose a dumping charge on the imports of Japanese non-alloy light steel.

In brief CBI chief criticizes media over pay policy

Mr John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said on Saturday that the media were giving an unbalanced view of the pay over phase three pay policy.

Speaking at the spring conference of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors in Cambridge, Mr Methven said the Government wanted a phase three, as did not Conservatives and the Liberals. The CBI was in favour of a third phase, and the TUC clearly envisaged something to follow phase two when it passed a resolution at last year's TUC congress calling for "an orderly return to a wage collective bargaining from July, 1977".

From all this one might imagine that year three should be "in the bag".

"But we all know this is not the case. Indeed the industry and its research lobby may well succeed this year in wrecking the chances of a third year of formal pay restraint."

Grocers win more of drink trade

By Patricia Tisdall

Evidence that off-licences are losing High Street sales to their supermarket rivals is contained in a report issued by the A. C. Nielsen research company.

The report shows that supermarkets captured a perceptibly larger share of the £957.5m "take home" drinks trade throughout last year with particularly big increases at the expense of their specialist rivals over the Christmas period.

Although still retaining the bigger share, the proportion of total sales held by off-licences in December and January slipped to 56 per cent compared with 58 per cent for the same two months in 1975. The grocers' share rose from 42 per cent to 44 per cent. A similar shift occurred during the summer months.

With older, which enjoyed a massive rise last summer, grocers sold almost as much at Christmas as they did during the record months of June and July. But Christmas sales of older in off-licences fell below the level of the previous year.

Grocers also substantially increased their share of lager sales to account for 51.4 per cent of the total in December and January compared with 48.4 per cent a year earlier.

The specialists retained their hold on wine with more than 69 per cent of sales by value.

NEB must decide tomorrow whether to continue its controversial tanning rescue

By Our Commercial Editor

The National Enterprise Board has to decide by tomorrow night whether to back out of a £3m support deal for the tanning interests of the Barrow Hephburn Group.

Lord Ryder, the NEB chairman, is still considering legal advice over the threat of legal action against NEB by a group of leading United Kingdom tanners.

The group, which represents almost three quarters of the tanning industry, has threatened action unless the NEB abandons the proposals or satisfies the group it was acting within its guidelines.

It will be surprising if Lord Ryder scraps the plans. He had satisfied himself that the NEB's investment was likely to yield a proper return—as specified in the guidelines—and that it would be to the benefit of the United Kingdom economy.

NEB has reached agreement to buy half the equity of a new company, British Tanners' Products, which comprises Barrow Hephburn's tanning interests. NEB

will get the equity for £500,000, which according to the vendors represents a 60 per cent discount on the net asset value.

Mr Richard Odey, chief executive of Barrow Hephburn, feels that the NEB on these terms could expect a commercial return. "We could probably give them a 20 per cent return on capital," Mr Odey said.

The deal could lay the foundations for expansion of British Tanners' Products according to Mr Odey. Barrow Hephburn had been unwilling to meet the growing capital requirements of its tanning business out of its own resources because a group it had to look generally to a capital return of at least 25 per cent.

Part of the deal is an injection of £2.5m by NEB in loan capital. Barrow Hephburn is guaranteeing the interest on the loan to a maximum value of £2m.

The group of tanners, which includes 16 leading companies, claims the NEB proposals favour Barrow Hephburn to the detriment of the rest of the tanning

industry, and maintain the NEB would not be able to obtain a reasonable return on capital.

It fears the deal would bring redundancies elsewhere in the industry. If Barrow Hephburn had run down its tanning activities in Britain—a factor the NEB had to take into account—about 2,000 jobs were at risk.

But the plan could bring redundancies elsewhere in the industry of up to 3,000, according to Mr Michael Grylls, Conservative MP for North-west Surrey, who is vice-chairman of the Opposition industry committee. This is 25 per cent of the industry's total workforce.

Mr Grylls last night called on Lord Ryder to set the plan on one side until the possible effects on the whole tanning industry could be studied by the NEB and also the Department of Industry.

A criticism by the group of tanners is that the agreement with NEB and the setting up of British Tanners would result in the repayment of £2.5m to Barrow Hephburn from its tanning companies.

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Lending rate 9pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is being reduced 1 percentage point this week to 9 per cent.

Following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	77/80s	Allocated	2300m
Bids at 97.01%	Received	4%	
Per cent	97.01%	Received	69%
Average rate	95.43-1%	Price	95.5179%
Next Friday	2300m	Replaces	2300m

THE TIMES is pleased to announce the appointment of Nikki Gilmartin as The Times Advertisement Sales Executive for Scotland.

The Times Scottish Office address is 56 Hanover Street, Edinburgh EH2 2DZ Telephone No. 031-225 8046. Telex 72422 The New Office opens on April 18th.

Frank Vogl

Allow more time to pay wine duties

[illegible]

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dunlop climbs back to blue chip status

Investors may not have fully recognised it yet but in spite of continuing labour troubles the United Kingdom motor industry is convalescing well from its post-oil crisis illness. Car registrations rose almost a tenth to 1.25m last year and despite the latest Budget handicaps registrations this year could get back to early 1970 levels.

The brighter undertone has already started to show through in results from some of the component manufacturers with Wipac, Bredent, Automotive Products and Smiths Industries all producing better than expected figures last week.

Meanwhile, at the sharp end of the market, where stiff competition is still acting as a brake on margins, Dunlop is due to report full year results on Thursday. The group has been going through a salutary period of reassessment in the wake of the Pirelli link-up and its future now depends more promisingly on cables, hose products, sports goods as well as the higher margin replacement tyre market.

Full year pre-tax profits of around £73m have been fairly well signalled in the market. Yet there could be some mild disappointment at the attributable level where the tax charge is likely to be around the 15 per cent mark with losses in Germany offsetting the £15m turnaround in France.

Minorities, too, will be higher thanks to the strong performance overseas in Malaysia and South Africa. So around £19.25m at the attributable level it all that can be expected against £15m last time for earnings of 19p a share. Even so, the prospective p/e ratio of 5.5 at 105p is holding no hostage to fortune.

Yet the trading performance is likely to prove satisfactory to the shareholders, where Dunlop has scope to return to the 5p a share gross of palmier days. The interim dividend was raised a fifth to 3p gross but in view of the inflation accounting implications, continuing working capital pressures—and the fact that deconsolidation of Rhodesia would make a nasty dent to profits—I would expect the group to take a cautious line with a total distribution of 6p gross for a yield of 6.3 per cent. And the rights issue, which has not been delayed in the second half and the group still has use of the bulk of its £75m money but unless Dunlop takes the plunge in the next few months it will be one of the blue chips to miss the rights issue boat over the past couple of years.

Interest rates

In sight of a plateau

This week will open with the clearing banks keeping a careful eye on movements in the money markets, but the odds are now strong on a half point cut in base rates to 8 per cent, in the wake of last week's quarter point fall in minimum lending rates.

Certainly, money market rates on Friday were moving in a direction to suggest that the clearers will have little choice in the matter, unless they want to see their already pursued industrial and commercial borrowers thinking still further as they take their business elsewhere.

But if there is room still for the clearers to follow the market, opinion is now hardening against the view that there is much room for rates in the market itself to move downwards.

Last week's indication that the rate of inflation is again accelerating underlines earlier fears that an acceptable phase three



Sir Reay Geddes, chairman of Dunlop: Strong drive from overseas.

pay agreement may be very hard to come by; and that in turn is accentuating fears that sterling may, despite the winter arrangements to underpin the official balances, again come under pressure.

At least until the phase three bargaining is out of the way, then, it looks as though the differential between British and American rates has been narrowed almost as far as practicable—there may be another half point in it, but not more.

The shorter end of the gilt-edged market is reflecting that assumption already, for yields have failed to follow market rates all the way down; and the outlook for gilt over the next three months must be for much volatility but no firm trend.

Brewers

Regional attractions

There will be more than usual interest in the smaller regional brewers over the next couple of weeks as that is all the breathing space the major brewing groups have before they need to disclose their shareholdings of more than 5 per cent under the new Companies Act.

Exactly what these will show and what construction the market will place on such revelations is guesswork at the moment, but it is widely assumed that the major brewers have a fair sprinkling of stakes in the smaller groups either on purely investment grounds or more probably as hangers on from the merger days of the early 1970s.

Outside the big five brewers a good deal of interest will also centre on what Northern Foods already said it has designs on further beer outlets in the north and caused some speculation last year when it declared a 12 per cent stake in Tollermeche and Cobbold. Indeed, it may even revive notions that Northern Foods would like to build up, perhaps with Vaux or Greenall Whitley, a major northern brewery grouping to rival the majors.

Yet there has been precious little volume to underpin price movements and most industry observers are frankly sceptical of much further rationalization in the drinks sector outside the disillusions where stock financing problems are causing major headaches for the independents.

Certainly the majors would run into monopolies hurdles if they were to make a play for the regionals. More relevant regional brewers have found a new lease of life in the real ale revival and if subsumed in a

major group would lose the very identity on which their success is at present based.

In any case many of the regionals like Tollermeche and Greene King are selling on premium ratings to the rest of the sector, are fiercely independent and waiting to reap the rewards of the new capacity they have recently put in.

For the moment the whole sector has shaken off the spectre of the Price Commission's investigation into beer prices and expectations of an "embarrassingly good" result in the May-June reporting season, when Bass, Allied and Whitbread are all expected to produce pre-tax profits growth of up to a third, should see the sector maintaining its relative strength, particularly the latest round of beer price rises will help offset sharply rising malt and barley cost pressures.

In the short-run, however, trading expectations are likely to be outweighed by the disclosure of share stakes in the regionals and longer-term too the regionalists could remain in the limelight if the Price Commission comes down with a major ruling since this has been the chief drive behind the majors for the last two years.

Audit committees

Points in favour...

Growing demand for greater and ever more reliable disclosure of information by public companies has focused attention on the kind of audit committee which should be set up for the New York Stock Exchange and in certain cases in Canada by law.

In a study published by the Accountants International Study Group on current practice in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom the advantages of such liaison committees between non-executive directors and auditors seem to far outweigh the disadvantages, and the conclusion, naturally, recommends that they should be set up for all publicly owned corporations.

With little concrete evidence quoted of the way in which audit committees have benefited the understanding either of boards or shareholders, the most compelling point made in favour of audit committees comes from research commissioned for the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants published seven years ago in which two academics found that where there was a reluctance to have an auditor to go over the head of operating management to the board of directors.

The presence of an intermediate body chaired by an outside director with genuine independence would overcome this problem and, coupled with the checks that such a committee would be obliged to make before submitting accounts to the main board for approval, could, perhaps, have averted many of the celebrated mistakes by United Kingdom auditors which have occurred in recent years.

An audit committee, too, would provide a useful outlet for the energies of non-executive directors whose presence may be highly valued by the companies that appoint them, but whose role and responsibilities often seem ill-defined.

The key to the success of such a committee, however, which arguably would be that it increased public confidence in the credibility and objectivity of financial reporting, would depend on how it was nominated. That is, in a word, it must be nominated by the shareholders.

The United Kingdom at least, still needs to be grasped; for all its worthy objectives Shell's audit committee, for example, as outlined in last week's annual report, consists simply of another sub-group of directors.

published in Brussels by Management Centre Europe reveals strikingly how badly off the British now are.

While in most west European countries pay has comfortably kept pace with the cost of living, the salaries of top British managers have been on the decline since 1973. Their salaries are now only a third of those of their colleagues in Belgium and less than a quarter of those earned by Swiss executives.

The British are equally badly off when it comes to holidays. Most of them are only entitled to four weeks holidays a year, compared with about five weeks in most other countries.

The only comforting thought for British top managers is that the perks they are offered compare favourably to those granted to their European counterparts. More than 90 per cent of British firms offer their senior executives company cars compared with only 64 per cent of firms in Belgium, for example.

Neglected

"At the moment Spain's number one problem is the Canary Islands in the opinion of former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, head of Popular Alliance, an important right-centre political movement.

Fraga, once General Franco's ambassador to Great Britain, made his remark at a political rally in the south-eastern city of Alhacete last week. He did not expand but it surprised many of his listeners who believed that the number one problem for Fraga was Com-

munist. Nevertheless, he touched on an issue which has been ignored by most Spaniards.

Partly as a result of political changes and partly because of an economic slump and a central government attitude of "the fortunate islander" policy, the Canary Islands are now the least developed of the Spanish islands. Unemployment affects about 10 per cent of the labour force and it may go higher.

At the same time the cost of living in Las Palmas, capital of one of the two Canary Islands provinces, is the highest in Spain. To make matters worse, the islands have suffered two disastrous years in which the principal money spinner, tourism, has fallen sharply.

As economic conditions deteriorate, separate slogans are appearing in increasing number on the walls of the islands' cities. And in what was once a political backwater and a haven of peaceful retirement, extremists are becoming more frequent. The terrorists and separatists are few in numbers but they are being aided by the economic problems and the influx of discontented soldiers from the Sahara and pro-Spanish Saharans who were forced to flee their homeland when Spain transferred it to Morocco.

Canary Islanders also feel, and they have felt for some time, that they are neglected by the Madrid government. When it comes to needed economic measures, they suffer from the highest rate of inflation in Spain, a lack of confidence in the government, severe agricultural problems, and a drought which has lasted for years.

Slippery slope

After two years of wage restraint, Britain's top managers need no reminders that their standard of living is slipping. But a survey of senior executives' pay in Europe just

it was nice that officials were "encouraged" by the level of last week's sale of Callaghan bonds to overseas holders of sterling balances. At least £400m of dollar, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen bonds sold, it was not absolutely apparent what they were being encouraged about.

It could be taken as an encouraging sign of restored confidence in sterling that so few wish to exchange so little in traditionally harder currencies. Compared with the time last year, when no one private or public would voluntarily take any position in sterling except a short one, the change in sentiment has been dramatic.

It could equally be encouraging that the genuinely "hot" official sterling balances (that is to say, holdings of sterling not required for trading purposes, nor as the minimum in any properly spread portfolio of official reserves) was now so small as only to lead to such a low figure of sales.

It could be that some are encouraged by the apparent confirmation of the view that funding the sterling balances was largely a political gimmick and

that, provided underlying domestic economic policies were sound, there was no real problem.

If, however, you were, say, a Frenchman who like M Barre, the Prime Minister, had long felt that the sterling balances were a factor making the United Kingdom and its currency an unstable partner in any economic or monetary relationship, you might be less encouraged.

If such a person had looked forward to the sterling bonds as the start of a scheme to fund a substantial part of the outstanding official balances, he might take the view that the much heralded exercise had turned out to be something of a damp squib; and that the fundamental question about sterling and the management of the exchange rate were left just about the same as before the Callaghan bonds were marketed.

For the conversion of some £400m of official sterling reserves into something more stable is not hugely significant. If the authorities are trying to support the rate under modern con-

ditions with sentiment strongly against them, £400m could go almost in 400 seconds, certainly in 400 minutes. So, despite sterling bonds, the question remains what will the authorities do when pressure comes on the existing rate.

Since the watershed of last autumn's 15 per cent bank rate, the IMF loan and the rest, the traffic has been all one way. The policy of buying dollars to stop the pound's exchange rate rising has contributed substantially to the dramatic and welcome rise in the official reserves from \$6,570m then to \$9,000m-odd now. The result has been to keep the pound hovering somewhere just above the \$1.71 mark.

This policy of a "floating but fixed" exchange rate for the pound has been the chosen compromise between allowing the rate to rise in order to reduce import prices and forcing it gradually down further in order to maintain export competitiveness, despite our continuing relatively bad performance in containing industrial costs at home.

Since, however, the result of \$1.71 policy is that large amounts of volatile dollars have been taken into the reserves, the logic presumably is that they should be spent as rapidly if need be from the reserves to stop the rate from falling. Only when the reserves are as a result once again down to crisis levels does the other element of the sterling stabilization plan, the safety net scheme, under which the authorities could draw to support the reserves, come into effect.

Long before that point the 80 per cent-odd of official sterling that has not been exchanged for Callaghan bonds would be subject to the same kind of pressures to which it reacted with such destabilizing effect during 1976. And the Government would be faced with the full difficulty of the choice between further devaluation or further domestic deflation.

The very strength of sterling since the end of last year has hugely reduced the contribution which the bonds and the safety net scheme could themselves have made to the medium-term stability of sterling.

ward, although new reaction development, notably in the plutonium area, will be halted or slowed.

More importantly, perhaps, he has indicated that a new petrol tax will be imposed, which will rise from year to year until consumption is cut sharply.

He has also indicated that existing controls on oil and gas prices will be swiftly phased out. These measures are probably the most important in the short-term for reversing the trend of rising energy consumption.

Because these policies will raise prices and because they may well be accompanied by measures that limit the profits of oil companies from higher retail prices, they are likely to be the toughest to get through Congress.

Consumers and oil companies alike may well find themselves on the same side for a change in fighting these measures, but most burdensome, proposals.

In addition, Dr Schlesinger has given strong hints that a big tax will be imposed on large cars with heavy fuel consumption, while special tax cuts will be offered to people who buy small and highly fuel-efficient cars.

The controversy already raging over this suggestion illustrates the extent to which the President is going to have to fight to secure adoption of his energy programme.

American trade unions are maintaining that these car proposals will gravely damage United States manufacturers, while boosting sales of foreign-made cars. The unions are suggesting that thousands of jobs will be lost here and the unions carry considerable weight in Congress.

The influence of the car companies is also most formidable and their view of a tax on large cars was boldly stated recently by Mr Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, who, having noted that the tax would reduce the basic American right of freedom of choice, said the idea is "the most simplistic irresponsible proposal ever made."

The new energy programme could well rank among the most important acts of President Carter's term in office, but selling it will be incredibly tough. The costs of falling in this case will be borne by all people and not just for Americans who now will have to decide whether they are prepared to make some sacrifices for the long-term benefits of everyone.

Frank Vogl

Bond sales—encouraging for whom?

Hugh Stephenson

that, provided underlying domestic economic policies were sound, there was no real problem.

If, however, you were, say, a Frenchman who like M Barre, the Prime Minister, had long felt that the sterling balances were a factor making the United Kingdom and its currency an unstable partner in any economic or monetary relationship, you might be less encouraged.

If such a person had looked forward to the sterling bonds as the start of a scheme to fund a substantial part of the outstanding official balances, he might take the view that the much heralded exercise had turned out to be something of a damp squib; and that the fundamental question about sterling and the management of the exchange rate were left just about the same as before the Callaghan bonds were marketed.

For the conversion of some £400m of official sterling reserves into something more stable is not hugely significant. If the authorities are trying to support the rate under modern con-

ditions with sentiment strongly against them, £400m could go almost in 400 seconds, certainly in 400 minutes. So, despite sterling bonds, the question remains what will the authorities do when pressure comes on the existing rate.

Since the watershed of last autumn's 15 per cent bank rate, the IMF loan and the rest, the traffic has been all one way. The policy of buying dollars to stop the pound's exchange rate rising has contributed substantially to the dramatic and welcome rise in the official reserves from \$6,570m then to \$9,000m-odd now. The result has been to keep the pound hovering somewhere just above the \$1.71 mark.

This policy of a "floating but fixed" exchange rate for the pound has been the chosen compromise between allowing the rate to rise in order to reduce import prices and forcing it gradually down further in order to maintain export competitiveness, despite our continuing relatively bad performance in containing industrial costs at home.

Since, however, the result of \$1.71 policy is that large amounts of volatile dollars have been taken into the reserves, the logic presumably is that they should be spent as rapidly if need be from the reserves to stop the rate from falling. Only when the reserves are as a result once again down to crisis levels does the other element of the sterling stabilization plan, the safety net scheme, under which the authorities could draw to support the reserves, come into effect.

Long before that point the 80 per cent-odd of official sterling that has not been exchanged for Callaghan bonds would be subject to the same kind of pressures to which it reacted with such destabilizing effect during 1976. And the Government would be faced with the full difficulty of the choice between further devaluation or further domestic deflation.

The very strength of sterling since the end of last year has hugely reduced the contribution which the bonds and the safety net scheme could themselves have made to the medium-term stability of sterling.

ward, although new reaction development, notably in the plutonium area, will be halted or slowed.

More importantly, perhaps, he has indicated that a new petrol tax will be imposed, which will rise from year to year until consumption is cut sharply.

He has also indicated that existing controls on oil and gas prices will be swiftly phased out. These measures are probably the most important in the short-term for reversing the trend of rising energy consumption.

Because these policies will raise prices and because they may well be accompanied by measures that limit the profits of oil companies from higher retail prices, they are likely to be the toughest to get through Congress.

Consumers and oil companies alike may well find themselves on the same side for a change in fighting these measures, but most burdensome, proposals.

In addition, Dr Schlesinger has given strong hints that a big tax will be imposed on large cars with heavy fuel consumption, while special tax cuts will be offered to people who buy small and highly fuel-efficient cars.

The controversy already raging over this suggestion illustrates the extent to which the President is going to have to fight to secure adoption of his energy programme.

American trade unions are maintaining that these car proposals will gravely damage United States manufacturers, while boosting sales of foreign-made cars. The unions are suggesting that thousands of jobs will be lost here and the unions carry considerable weight in Congress.

The influence of the car companies is also most formidable and their view of a tax on large cars was boldly stated recently by Mr Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, who, having noted that the tax would reduce the basic American right of freedom of choice, said the idea is "the most simplistic irresponsible proposal ever made."

The new energy programme could well rank among the most important acts of President Carter's term in office, but selling it will be incredibly tough. The costs of falling in this case will be borne by all people and not just for Americans who now will have to decide whether they are prepared to make some sacrifices for the long-term benefits of everyone.

Frank Vogl

restricting America's foreign policy options.

Another Arab embargo on oil shipments to the United States could have an even more damaging effect upon its economy than did the 1973 embargo.

Every measure contained in President Carter's programme will be aimed at reducing dependence on imported energy and so strengthening security.

Former President Nixon's goal of full United States energy independence is considered utterly unrealistic at the White House. To reduce imports to zero would be to place such immense strains upon the American people and their economy that the consequences could be disastrous.

The initial aim is to reduce imports of oil to about one third of American needs by about 1985, or slightly sooner if possible. At the same time the new policy will stress the need for reducing imports, in particular, from countries that might be unfriendly under emergency conditions, such as the Arab nations in the event of another Middle East War.

President Carter has already met Canadian government leaders and he plans to meet Venezuelan leaders in June. Efforts will be made to strengthen energy imports from these countries in coming years, while at the same time striving to reduce the overall level of imports.

Such policies may conceivably enhance the dependence of allied countries in western Europe on oil from the Middle

President Carter takes first step to sell energy programme to the American people

'Preparing the measures has been exhausting, but the effort made so far, as government officials are swift to note, is nothing in comparison to the task ahead of winning Congressional approval for the proposals... Every measure contained in the plan will be aimed at reducing dependence on imported energy and so strengthening security'

East and this is a matter that could pose some of the toughest diplomatic problems at the economic summit conference of leaders of the key industrial nations in London in May.

Foreign leaders, however, will have to weigh their criticism of this aspect of President Carter's plans, plus their possible criticism of his recently well publicised renunciation of commercial United States use of plutonium, with the need to give him every encouragement in his efforts to enhance energy conservation and domestic energy output. Simply stated, the more successful America is with its energy policies so the brighter is the general world economic outlook.

President Carter will need all the help he can get in selling his policies to the Congress. The facts are compelling and well known—America is consuming far too much energy, so undermining international economic stability and increasingly taking all nations closer to the point where existing energy reserves may well be exhausted before new methods have been adequately devised to cope with the situation.

To sweeten the bitter pills to be offered to the American people the President will propose a series of general tax concessions. These will reduce the costs to companies and individuals of taking steps that will be required by law to increase energy savings and offset the financial burden that will inevitably result from the measures which will raise retail energy prices.

Such uncertainties are likely to damage the economy and investor confidence, in particular, and thus the swifter the Congress moves forward, the better for all.

Top administration officials will be making this very point in blunt terms when they start lobbying Congressmen next week after the energy programme has been announced by the President to a special joint session of the Congress.

Dr James Schlesinger, the President's Special Assistant for Energy Affairs, has already announced many of the detailed points of the programme. He has said that home owners and companies will have to take actions to increase insulation and reduce gas and oil consumption.

He has indicated that important proposals will be made to increase greatly United States coal use and the substitution of coal or oil and gas by power companies and others.

He has announced that special incentives will be offered for greater use of solar energy and other new energy technologies, and said that the nuclear reactor programme will go for-

ward, although new reaction development, notably in the plutonium area, will be halted or slowed.

More importantly, perhaps, he has indicated that a new petrol tax will be imposed, which will rise from year to year until consumption is cut sharply.

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Business Diary in Europe: Mercedes goes exploring

Brick Krampe, 41-years-old head of Ex 8, has just arrived in Britain to succeed Gerd Hoffmann as managing director of Mercedes-Benz (UK). After three years here Hoffmann is returning to Stuttgart to join a new management team which will re-think the German group's worldwide car sales strategy.

One of Hoffmann's first tasks will be to find a name for Mercedes much publicised competitor for the Land Rover. And that is not as simple as it seems.

The project, a joint enterprise with Daimler-Benz of Austria, has been codenamed "the Explorer", but that name has already been registered by a

rich Krampe.

val. And that applies to pretty well every other suitable name you can think of.

The fact is that the motor industry is running out of names for its products. One of the most difficult problems is to find a name that is acceptable worldwide. It will be a long time before car men forget the Silver Mist. Put in

the most delicate way mist means dung in German, the mysterious Ex 8? It seems that Mercedes divides the world into eight export departments which are labelled Ex 1, Ex 2 and so on. Ex 8 covers the Americas and Yugoslavia, in fact both countries and Krampe has been doing for the past five years.

Quite a change from his new post here? "Yes it is," he told us. "But if anything this is a more difficult job. In fact he is looking upon it as one of the most difficult jobs in the company."

"We arrived here rather late when we bought the British owned company in 1974 and from my personal view we still have another two years to go before it will be profitable."

Mercedes' handsome cars sell without much trouble and the problem is with trucks.

But prospects look brighter for Mr Krampe. Sterling is enjoying a period of stability and the truck market is at last picking up.

Blow to props

Societa Generale Immobiliare, the big international property company, is like an old lady seeking for a block in the city centre where the Liberal Party has its seat, and residential developments in areas on the outskirts popular among foreigners working in Rome. There are other properties in Milan, Turin, Genoa, Modena, Padua, Perugia, Naples, Catania and elsewhere.

Abroad General Immobiliare has undertaken developments in Paris, Monte Carlo, Washington (the Watergate complex), New York, Los Angeles, Montreal and Mexico City, but as far as it is known these are not included in the arrangement with Italian banks.

The company has never prospered since the Vatican controlling share passed to Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian American financier whose extradition the Italian government is seeking from New York. To answer a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, Control now rests jointly with Banco di Roma and a group of Roman building contractors.

Slippery slope

After two years of wage restraint, Britain's top managers need no reminders that their standard of living is slipping. But a survey of senior executives' pay in Europe just

among creditor banks. The company will be left with building land and its existing shareholdings in 143 other companies.

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SAUDI ARABIAN FAMILY

have need of an English teacher-nanny to accompany them with their 12 year old son for the months of July and August in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and September in the U.S.A. Preference will be given to a teacher between the ages 25-35 with capabilities in the field of teaching English. An appropriate salary will be negotiated according to qualifications. References essential.

COOK

Lady, aged 40, equipped and highly experienced in international cuisine and a car driver. Must be flexible and able to handle a large volume of work, and have a good knowledge of the advertising industry. Salary £3,500 per annum.

TERHERAN

Excellent salary offered for a personable, friendly, and energetic person to help with the day to day running of the business. Must be a team player, able to handle a large volume of work, and have a good knowledge of the advertising industry. Salary £3,500 per annum.

RELIABLE WOMAN OR COUPLE

Offered attractive part-time job. Must be able to handle a large volume of work, and have a good knowledge of the advertising industry. Salary £3,500 per annum.

WANTED: Part-time person

for little stud and dog breeding. Over 18 years. Driving licence and dressage experience preferred. Wanted at once. Pay negotiable.

Write or phone Mr. Z. Bethmann

Rothenzand, 2331 Waabs, Northern Germany. Germany 04 352 2551.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Financial resources and high investment to spur textiles

A new financial year welcomed, another Budget dissected and a lively account in progress, brokers are turning their attentions back to what may be described as their staple analysis, the sector survey.

Textile reviews have been noticeable mostly by their absence these past few months, a defect Panmure Gordon goes a long way towards making good with a 96-page survey of the industry and its eight leading companies.

It is a pleasure to report that PG is optimistic. The industry, say analysts, Mr Richard Sanders and Mr James Watkins, has come through a most difficult period in "good shape". High levels of capital spending have been maintained and the leaders are as well equipped as any in Europe. Financial positions are still fairly strong, and the longer term outlook is "very favourable". Even in the problem area of man-made fibres there is scope for a recovery in profits.

Of the companies, Carrington Viyella, Hingworth Motors and Tootal rate as "holds" and on the basis of recent relative price performance, PG recommends a switch out of Carrington Viyella into Tootal. Coats Patons has recorded excellent profits recently, Courtauld is thought likely to recover to around £100m pre-tax in the year to end-March next, Dawson International should be turning in a 40 per

Brokers' views

Dr C. A. Lambert, continues to look for around 6.5 per cent 1977 UK chemical industry growth (compared to 10 per cent last year), which will be largely fuelled by a "reasonably strong export situation".

The Doctor points out that ICI's sluggish rating holds back the rest of the sector which needs to be kept in mind when looking at other chemical stocks.

He was almost spot-on with his Croda International prediction of £15 pre-tax annually and goes for £20m from Lead Industries. He expects the weakness in BOC to go further, would sell Pisons on strength while Albright & Wilson would be worth considering a few percentage points further down.

The sector also comes under the de Zoete & Bevan microscope in the April review where ICI is expected to do no more than move in line with the market short-term, despite recent under-performance.

For Laporte, both firms are almost unanimous—forthcoming figures will show over £15m pre-tax against £4.28m—and the shares are recommended. Pisons is still favoured, however, while analysts, Mr H. B. Coates and Mr D. K. Shaw, believe that the time is right for purchases of Albright & Wilson.

Brookmaster has also surveyed the food distribution industry and its specialist in this area, Mr Geoffrey Carr, expects the food retailers to continue to outperform the market. He recommends at least an average weighting in food distributors with emphasis on Associated Dairies, Bejam and Kwik Save.

Mr D. A. Sheridan has reviewed the food industry Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin and agrees with the Asda recommendation. But after a period of relative strength, the firm is now a seller of Sainsbury in the belief that although prospects are still good, the rating has become too elevated for the period from 8/73 (Rhodesian currency) to 8/83 per ton and to the depletion of concentrate stocks, therefore, may be lower during the remainder of the year.

Ray Maughan

First-quarter earnings rise at Mft Hanover

New York.—Manufacturers Hanover Corporation reports first-quarter (1977) after-tax operating earnings rose by 24.8 per cent to \$41.7m or \$1.40 per common share. Net income rose 25.3 per cent to \$41.9m or \$1.41 per common share. Earnings include \$6.1m after-tax, or 21 cents per common share,

Swiss acquisition for Unilever NV

A Swiss subsidiary of Unilever NV, has acquired A. Suter AG, a Swiss company, whose prime interest is in the manufacture and sale of floor-care equipment and floor-cleaning products for schools, hotels, hospitals and other non-domestic clients.

The company employs some 500 people. It has two selling subsidiaries, one in Germany and one in France.

of a mill used was 20 per cent lower than expected. This adversely affected both smaller production and sales. However, profits were not reduced to the same extent due to the improvement in the value of the Swiss franc against the pound from 8/73 (Rhodesian currency) to 8/83 per ton and to the depletion of concentrate stocks, therefore, may be lower during the remainder of the year.

Bristol Waterworks

The £5m offer for sale by tender of redeemable preference stock 1982 by Bristol Waterworks Company, which closes on Thursday, carries a coupon of 8 per cent and will carry a minimum price of par. At the minimum price, the yield is 13.08 per cent, which compares favourably with some recent issues. The offering is relatively big but this could have the advantage of attracting some institutional interest, and bids well over the minimum price may be necessary to secure stock. Brokers are Seymour Pierce.

Photo-Me Int

In the half-year to October 31, turnover of Photo-Me International rose from £6.65m to £8.35m. Pre-tax profits were up from £982,000 to £1.12m. With the continued upward trend in turnover and costs and expenses largely contained, profits had risen, the board explains. The second-half's results are expected to be at least comparable with the same period of last year.

MTD (Mangula)

In the six months to March 31, pre-tax profits of MTD (Mangula), a Rhodesian copper producer, fell from £2.5m to £2.4m (about £1.6m). Although net earnings per stock unit slipped from 11.5 to 11 cents, the interim payment is being held at 5 cents per share. The board reports that the grade

Caplan Profile up 50 pc

On turnover up from £1.53m to £1.88m, pre-tax profit of Caplan Profile Group, the office furniture and expanded polystyrene manufacturers, increased by 49.9 per cent to £302,390 in the six months to February 28, 1977.

The net interim dividend is maintained at 1.5p a share. In the last full year, the group paid dividends totalling 4.29p a share on pre-tax profit of £437,821. Earnings a share in the six months increased from 3.23p to 4.34p.

The directors state that after adjusting for inter-company sales, first-half turnover of the United Kingdom group increased by 22.9 per cent.

BRITISH SIDAC
Sales for 1976 of British Sidac (which is a subsidiary of UCRSA, Belgium) rose from £25.81m to £34.8m and it made a pre-tax profit of £1.85m, against a loss of £1.25m. No ordinary dividend (same).

HAMPTON GOLD
Hampton Gold Mining Areas is to buy Northern Rockdrillers for £800,000, payable on completion and up to £200,000, depending on profits in the year to January 31 next.

MARRE & SPENCER
Toronto.—Marre & Spencer (Canada) will open five new stores this autumn—two in Ottawa, one at Burlington Mall, one at Toronto, one at Calgary and one in Edmonton.—Renter.

MERGERS CLEARED
Following proposed mergers are not to be referred to Monopolies Commission: American Cyanamid—Formica International; BSR—Judge International.

JAMES WILKES
"We have good plans for and already some achievement of a return to better profitability", reports Mr James Wilkes, chairman of James Wilkes Ltd, in his annual report.

LYC SECURITIES
LYC Securities BHD's holdings, together with acceptances of its offer, represent 34.82 per cent of the voting rights of Bata Marang Rubber Plantations 1952. Offer extended until April 22.

TURNOVER
Turnover for half-year to November 30, £5.68m (£4.3m). Pre-tax profit, £237,000 (£206,000). Interim payment, gross, 0.77p (0.7p). Profit for 1976-77 should reach last year's.

BURO INVESTMENTS
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Recovery at Linread: dividend to be doubled

Having plunged into losses in 1975-76, Linread is making its expected "comeback". In the half-year to January 29, turnover rose from £4.69m to £115,000 and a pre-tax profit of £115,000 was achieved, against a loss of £227,000 last year. For the half-year there is a distributable profit of £129,000, which includes revaluation surpluses of £110,000 realized on sales of land and buildings in the United Kingdom.

The board reports that trading profit and partnership income (Albert Pasvahl) for the year as a whole, if possibilities in the second half are realized, should reach £1.2m.

After interest and depreciation, the year's pre-tax profits would then be about £270,000 compared with a pre-tax loss of £399,000 for 1975-76.

An interim dividend of 1p net is being paid and, in the event of the profit forecast being achieved, the board intends to recommend a final dividend of "not less" than 1p, making not less than 2p for the year. If paid, this total would be double what shareholders received for the previous year.

The group's budgets for the second half indicate that "with reasonable good fortune", Linread will continue to improve on the first-half's recovery. Linread makes cold-forged fastener systems.

Hongkong & Shanghai

Mr G. M. Sayer, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who retires in September, reported at the annual meeting that group profits last year after minorities were HK\$393m, an 18 per cent rise. The parent, as disclosed in February, made HK\$356.4m, a 14 per cent gain. He adds that he was glad that he forecast the outcome cautiously. He disapproved of any undue rise in the Hong Kong dollar and pointed out that in terms of operating profits, the British Bank of the Middle East set a new record.

Pearson Longman, Burmah Eagle Star & Reyrolle

The following companies are reporting this week:

MONDAY.—Interims.—Bernier (Leon) and British Empire Securities & General Tst and Walker and Homer. Finals.—Danish Bacon, Empire Stores, Electrical and Ind, Geers Gross, Gibbons (Stanley) Int, Hestair, London United Inv, Reed Executive, Revortex Chemicals, Reyrolle, Parsons, Storey Brothers, Tern-Consulate, Tricentral and Wood and Sons Hlds.

TUESDAY.—Interims.—British Car Auctions and Long and Hambly. Finals.—Chamberlain Group, European Ferries, Garnar Scorblin, Hawker Siddeley Group, Higgs and Hill, Melville Dundas and Whitson, Menzies (John) Hlds, Noble and Lund, Provident Life Assoc of London, Southern Constructors, Spear and Jackson International, United Carriers, Ward White, and Wadkin.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims.—Wm. Low and Co and Waring and Gillow Hlds. Finals.—Aquascutum and Assoc Audio-visual Hlds, Bestobell British Northrop, Burmah Oil, Callen-

der (George M), Clouston Son and Co, Clive Discount Hlds, Currys, Delta Metal, Eagle Star Insurance, Ennia NV, Finlay Packaging, Martin-Black, Oxy Jet Printing Group, Pearson Longman, Pearson (S) and Son, Securities Tst of Scotland, Sun Life Assurance, Sunlight Service and Travis and Arnold.

Results this week

THURSDAY.—Interims.—Change Wares, Ferry Pickering Group and Mediastar. Finals.—Algonia Industries, Canlin, Dunlop Hlds, Findlay (Andrew R), GHP Group, Leslie and Godwin (Hlds), London and Holyrood Tst, London and Provincial Tst, Perry (Harold), Motors, Reed and Smith Hlds, Richardsons, Westgarth, Root Harvesters, Scottish Mortgage and Tst and Sinden (William).

FRIDAY.—Interims.—Brotherhood (Peter). Finals.—Crossland (R. and A. G.), Leadenhall—Sterling Inv, Liberty, Nathan (B. and L.) and Renown Inc.

Plantation Hlds assets rise to 40.8p a share

In his statement to shareholders of Plantation Holdings, Mr S. W. Livesey, the chairman, reports that net assets per share have risen during 1976 from 33.7p to 40.8p.

A factor in the rise is the effect of currency changes on the value of overseas assets and the elimination of a deferred tax provision made on revaluation of the Malaysian estates. This followed the move of the residence of the plantation operating companies to Malaysia for tax purposes as part of the "Malaysianization programme".

Mr Livesey explains that, since the amalgamation of the nine rubber companies eleven years ago and the subsequent sale of some of the estates, the board's policy has been to ensure large the United Kingdom operations.

AKZO forecasts modest profit for 1977

Arnhem.—AKZO NV, the Dutch giant, should be able to make a modest profit in 1977 after the 1976 net loss of £153m after extraordinary incomes, but the board declined to be more specific.

This does not mean AKZO will automatically pay a dividend (it last paid four fl in 1974), but it remains the company intention to return to a dividend as soon as possible, the executive chairman Mr Gerald Kraljenhiet told a press conference.

However, prospects remain uncertain, particularly in textile yarns and fibres. Demand is gradually increasing and prices are improving in the United States, but the situation in Europe is precarious. Livesey expects to fall due to restructuring of the fibres sector.

1976 ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR PROVIDENT MUTUAL

Extracts from the Statement by Mr. David L. M. Robertson, Chairman.

Against the economic background of 1976 the Association had a successful year, increasing premium income by 19.8% over 1975 to a total of £43.6m. The accounts for 1976 show the net income to the ordinary long-term insurance fund increased by 31% to £38.7m. The expense ratio at 17.73% was a little higher in 1976 than the 1975 figure of 16.87%.

Pensions

In the past decade group pensions' business placed with us by insurance brokers has accounted for the conspicuous expansion of funds. During 1976 new group business was limited because of voluntary pay restraint and the market was quiet. However, if the government's hopes of a partnership between the State and private pension schemes are to be realised, hopefully some concessions will soon be made for the provision of retirement benefits so that group pensions' business can move forward in a new era of expansion.

Bonuses

Although our next formal declaration of bonuses is not due until the end of this year, it is already clear that the holders of with-profit policies should be able to look forward to increased rates of bonus for all classes of policy. This arises from the recovery of investment values compared with those at the end of the previous triennium and the high rates of interest.

obtainable on current investments. In these circumstances it seemed appropriate to increase bonus rates in advance of the end of the current triennium so that policies becoming claims in 1977 should have a due share in the Association's prosperity.

For the traditional whole life and endowment assurances the increase is reflected partly in extra annual bonus and partly in extra final bonus.

Nationalisation

The paper presented by the National Executive Committee to the Labour Party Conference in September 1976 proposed the nationalisation of the clearing banks and the top seven insurance companies. Subsequently the point was made that nationalisation of the largest insurance companies was only a preliminary to taking over the whole industry. Various reasons were put forward to justify this step, but they hardly disguised the fact that the proposal was an attempt by the left to control people's savings and invest them in the way they thought best without regard to the interests of the policyholders.

This proposal is about concentrating power in a few political hands and the motives are at best misguided and in some cases malevolent.

Direction of investment has been put forward as an alternative to nationalisation. The arguments that apply against nationalisation apply with equal force against direction of investment with the added danger that the same result will be achieved by stealth without the opportunity of public debate.

Summary of Principal Results

	1976	1975
New annual premiums	£'000	£'000
Single premiums (including considerations for annuities)	11,111	9,723
Premium income (including all single premiums)	6,436	3,308
Total fund at end of year	43,589	36,381
	197,715	163,009

A selection of some of our policies

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
SICKNESS INSURANCE
DYNAMIC INCORPORATED BENEFITS

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
MORTGAGE PLAN
LOW COST PURCHASE

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
WITH PRO

PROVIDENT MUTUAL
BEEHIVE BOND

For further information apply to:
Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association,
25-31 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BA.

[illegible]

Account Days: Dealings Began, April 12, Dealings End, April 22 § Contango Day, April 25, Settlement Day, May 3
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E	Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Yield	P/E	
BRITISH FUNDS																																		
1000 Treas 1977-1980	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1977-1980	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1977-1980	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1977-1980	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1977-1980	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 1981-1984	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1981-1984	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1981-1984	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1981-1984	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1981-1984	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 1985-1988	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1985-1988	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1985-1988	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1985-1988	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1985-1988	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 1989-1992	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1989-1992	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1989-1992	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1989-1992	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1989-1992	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 1993-1996	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1993-1996	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1993-1996	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1993-1996	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1993-1996	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 1997-2000	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1997-2000	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1997-2000	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1997-2000	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 1997-2000	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2001-2004	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2001-2004	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2001-2004	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2001-2004	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2001-2004	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2005-2008	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2005-2008	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2005-2008	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2005-2008	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2005-2008	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2009-2012	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2009-2012	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2009-2012	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2009-2012	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2009-2012	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2013-2016	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2013-2016	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2013-2016	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2013-2016	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2013-2016	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2017-2020	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2017-2020	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2017-2020	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2017-2020	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2017-2020	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2021-2024	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2021-2024	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2021-2024	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2021-2024	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2021-2024	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2025-2028	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2025-2028	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2025-2028	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2025-2028	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2025-2028	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2029-2032	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2029-2032	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2029-2032	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2029-2032	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2029-2032	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2033-2036	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2033-2036	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2033-2036	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2033-2036	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2033-2036	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2037-2040	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2037-2040	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2037-2040	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2037-2040	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2037-2040	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2041-2044	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2041-2044	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2041-2044	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2041-2044	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2041-2044	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2045-2048	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2045-2048	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2045-2048	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2045-2048	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2045-2048	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2049-2052	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2049-2052	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2049-2052	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2049-2052	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2049-2052	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2053-2056	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2053-2056	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2053-2056	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2053-2056	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2053-2056	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2057-2060	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2057-2060	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2057-2060	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2057-2060	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2057-2060	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2061-2064	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2061-2064	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2061-2064	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2061-2064	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2061-2064	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2065-2068	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2065-2068	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2065-2068	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2065-2068	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2065-2068	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2069-2072	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2069-2072	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2069-2072	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2069-2072	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2069-2072	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2073-2076	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2073-2076	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2073-2076	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2073-2076	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2073-2076	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2077-2080	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2077-2080	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2077-2080	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2077-2080	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2077-2080	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2081-2084	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2081-2084	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2081-2084	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2081-2084	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2081-2084	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2085-2088	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2085-2088	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2085-2088	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2085-2088	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2085-2088	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000
1000 Treas 2089-2092	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2089-2092	10.15	0.05	11.25	9.87	10.15	1,000,000	1000 Treas 2089-2092	10.15</																			

Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

The University of Sussex

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS

for one year from 1st October 1977.

AMERICAN STUDIES
to the School of English and American Studies. This post is available for a period of one year from 1st October 1977. The successful candidate will be expected to teach American literature and culture, and to supervise the work of students in the field.

ECONOMICS
Three posts are available in the School of Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

HISTORY
The School of English and American Studies. This post is available for a period of one year from 1st October 1977. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

ITALIAN
The School of English and American Studies. This post is available for a period of one year from 1st October 1977. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QJ. Closing date 30 May 1977.

The City University

CENTRE FOR ARTS AND RELATED STUDIES

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ARTS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for a temporary lecturer in Arts Administration. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Salary will be on the scale £2,500 p.a. plus £200 p.a. for a full-time post.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, City University, London EC1A 3BX. Closing date 30 May 1977.

COLLEGE SCHOOL, S.E.10

HEAD OF MIDDLE SCHOOL

with personal, academic and administrative responsibilities. Also to take charge of the school's financial and administrative affairs.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, College School, S.E.10. Closing date 30 May 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Wales, Aberystwyth. Closing date 30 May 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Swansea, Swansea. Closing date 30 May 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Swansea, Swansea. Closing date 30 May 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Swansea, Swansea. Closing date 30 May 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA

Lecturer

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the field.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Swansea, Swansea. Closing date 30 May 1977.

BUCKINGHAM

University College

ACCOUNTING: Senior Lecturer or Lecturer (Oct. 1977)

To 'help' replace a new School of Accounting.

LAW: 2 Lecturers (1 in Revenue Law, July 1977) (1 in Oct. 1977)

MATHEMATICS: Lecturer (Oct. 1977)

STATISTICS: To teach students of economics, history and accountancy. (Background in a social science needed.)

ENGLISH: Lecturer (Jan. 1978)

LITERATURE: (Specialist in Literature after 1750.)

Salaries not less than in comparable UGC-financed posts.

Particulars from Registrar, UCB, Buckingham, MK18 1EG.

NORWICH SCHOOL

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

AND ASSISTANT TO THE BUSINESS MANAGER

required at least from 1st September, 1977, by this Independent School with about 700 boys, including 50 boarders.

Candidates should preferably be between ages 25 and 35 and have a financial and administrative background. The duties will involve a wide range of financial and administrative responsibilities. Salary will be in the range £3,500 to £4,500 p.a. (plus £1,000 for boarders). Further particulars are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, School House, 29, The Close, Norwich.

University of Cambridge

Department of Applied Economics

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for a research officer in the Department of Applied Economics.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Cambridge, Cambridge. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Newcastle

UPON TYNE

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

LECTURER

Applications are invited from qualified persons for a lecturer in the School of English Language and Literature.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Newcastle, Newcastle. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh. Closing date 30 May 1977.

The University of The South Pacific

LECTURER IN EDUCATION (POST 7/28)

Applications are invited for a lecturer in Education.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of The South Pacific, Suva. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN MODERN BRITISH HISTORY

Applications are invited for a lecturer in Modern British History.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Manchester, Manchester. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Reading

SUB-WARDEN

Applications are invited for a sub-warden in the University of Reading.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Reading, Reading. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Warwick

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a temporary lecturer in the University of Warwick.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Warwick, Warwick. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Warwick

LECTURER IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Applications are invited for a lecturer in Ancient History.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Warwick, Warwick. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Warwick

EDUCATION OFFICER

Applications are invited for an education officer in the University of Warwick.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Warwick, Warwick. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Warwick

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited.

Advertisements are accepted on the basis of space and time.

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HAMPSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited from serving Police Officers for the post of Chief Constable of Hampshire, which will become vacant on 27th June 1977, on the retirement of Sir Douglas Omond, C.B.E., Q.M.P.

The Police Area has a population of 1.8 million and covers the 1,800 square miles of the counties of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The Force has 12 divisions (including Headquarters and Traffic) and an authorised strength of 2,935 officers and 863 civilians.

Conditions of Service include a rent allowance of up to £1,108 per annum and an official car will be provided. Removal expenses will be paid.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned and must be returned by 12th May 1977.

Telephone enquiries to Winchester 4411, Ext. 208.

L. K. Robinson, Esq., Clerk of the Police Authority, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire SO2 2HJ.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Department of Extra-Mural Studies

RESIDENT TUTORSHIP IN OUTER-AVON

The University invites applications for the post of Resident Tutor in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

Further particulars
and applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol. Closing date 30 May 1977.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LECTURER

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University of Warwick

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University of Warwick

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University of Warwick

EDUCATION OFFICER

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University of Warwick

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ILORIN, NIGERIA

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

OPPORTUNITIES IN A NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL IN AFRICA

The Faculty seeks to emphasize the importance of the community and its health in addition to the care of the individual and his disease, and to develop the methods of self instruction and of problem-solving as much as is practicable. It therefore invites applications from those who wish to join a new Faculty in exploring ways of achieving these aims.

Applications are invited for posts of Professor, Reader, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer in the following disciplines.

1. ANATOMY 10. MEDICINE

2. BIOCHEMISTRY 11. MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

3. CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY 12. NUTRITION

4. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY 13. PATHOLOGY

5. CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY/PHYSIOLOGY 14. PRIMARY CARE

SECRETARIAL

Ealing College of Higher Education

Lecturer III in Secretarial Studies

required to teach graduate and post-A-level students Typewriting and Pensions Short-hand - the latter in English plus either French, German or Spanish.

Applicants should have appropriate secretarial qualifications, degree level knowledge of French, German or Spanish and recent business experience. Previous teaching experience is highly desirable.

Salary: £12,450 to £43,770 pa

plus £402 per London allowance

plus £312 pa Salary supplement

Ealing Technical College becomes part of the new Ealing College of Higher Education on 1 September 1977

Further details are available from The Registrar, Ealing Technical College, St Mary's Road, London W5 5RP

Closing date: 3 May 1977

Ealing

IF YOU'VE LEFT SCHOOL, GET INTO PUBLISHING!

Wonderful opportunity for bright young people to enter the publishing industry. We are looking for enthusiastic, self-motivated individuals who can handle a variety of tasks, from editing to production. No experience necessary, just a willingness to learn and a passion for the written word.

MAKE AN ASSET OF YOUR FRENCH

Use your French skills to your advantage. We are seeking individuals with a strong command of the language for roles in international business, translation, and customer service. Competitive salaries and excellent career prospects.

P.A. EXHIBITIONS

Gain valuable experience in the exhibition industry. We are looking for individuals who can assist in the planning, organization, and execution of trade shows and exhibitions. Great opportunity for those with a flair for logistics and public relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Learn all P.R. techniques and develop your communication skills. We are seeking individuals who can manage media relations, write press releases, and organize press events. Ideal for those with a background in journalism or marketing.

TOP SECRETARY

Excellent opportunity for a top secretary. We are looking for a highly organized and efficient individual to manage the executive's schedule, correspondence, and office operations. Salary commensurate with experience.

SUPERIOR LEGAL SECRETARY

Join a leading law firm as a legal secretary. We are seeking individuals with legal training or experience to assist with legal research, drafting, and client communication. Excellent benefits and professional development opportunities.

BROADCASTING

Join the original 1969 Monty Python's Flying Circus. We are looking for individuals who can contribute to the production and performance of this iconic television series. A unique opportunity to be part of a legendary comedy troupe.

BBC 1

4.00 am, Open University; 9.00 am, News; 10.00 am, News; 11.00 am, News; 12.00 pm, News; 1.00 pm, News; 2.00 pm, News; 3.00 pm, News; 4.00 pm, News; 5.00 pm, News; 6.00 pm, News; 7.00 pm, News; 8.00 pm, News; 9.00 pm, News; 10.00 pm, News; 11.00 pm, News; 12.00 am, News.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University; 9.00 am, News; 10.00 am, News; 11.00 am, News; 12.00 pm, News; 1.00 pm, News; 2.00 pm, News; 3.00 pm, News; 4.00 pm, News; 5.00 pm, News; 6.00 pm, News; 7.00 pm, News; 8.00 pm, News; 9.00 pm, News; 10.00 pm, News; 11.00 pm, News; 12.00 am, News.

ATV

10.10 am, Something Different; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

Southern

10.10 am, The Electric Theatre; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

Anglia

10.10 am, The Electric Theatre; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

Radio

1.00 pm, News; 2.00 pm, News; 3.00 pm, News; 4.00 pm, News; 5.00 pm, News; 6.00 pm, News; 7.00 pm, News; 8.00 pm, News; 9.00 pm, News; 10.00 pm, News; 11.00 pm, News; 12.00 am, News.

Ulster

10.10 am, The Electric Theatre; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

Border

10.10 am, The Electric Theatre; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

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orkshire

10.10 am, The Electric Theatre; 11.10 am, News; 12.10 pm, News; 1.10 pm, News; 2.10 pm, News; 3.10 pm, News; 4.10 pm, News; 5.10 pm, News; 6.10 pm, News; 7.10 pm, News; 8.10 pm, News; 9.10 pm, News; 10.10 pm, News; 11.10 pm, News; 12.10 am, News.

VERY SPECIAL SECRETARY

FOR V.I.P.s

Belgravia

If your shorthand and typing

are really excellent and you

are at least 25 years of age

and have a minimum of 5 years

experience in a similar position

then you will find this an

excellent opportunity to

advance your career and

earn a very attractive salary

of £10,000 to £15,000 per

annum plus £402 per London

allowance plus £312 pa

Salary supplement

plus £402 per London allowance

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plus £402 per London allowance

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TEMP CONTROLLER

Kew Gardens

Small successful employment

agency is seeking a Temporary

Controller for a leading

company. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the day-to-day running

of the company's personnel

department. The successful

candidate will be required

to have a minimum of 5 years

experience in a similar

position. The successful

candidate will be offered

a salary of £10,000 to

£15,000 per annum plus

£402 per London allowance

plus £312 pa Salary

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